

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
ABSTRACTS  
VOL. 5, NO. 8**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE  
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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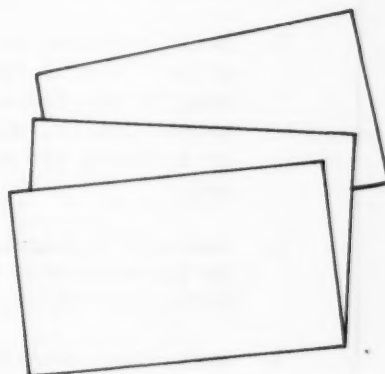
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service \* Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
National Institute of Mental Health  
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —  
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**VOL. 5, NO. 8**



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With this volume of Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, we begin the first stage of a computer-generated publication. Changes in format are in line with the present machine capability. Volume 5 will contain 8 issues and will include materials which have come into the Clearinghouse information system since May, 1967. Readers should note the following special points:

1. As in previous volumes, each issue (with the exception of No. 3) will contain both abstracts from the literature in the field of crime and delinquency related to mental health, and reports of research, demonstration, or training projects. Issue No. 3 contains abstracts only.
2. Journals routinely screened for materials to be included in the abstracts section of Volume 5 are listed immediately before the index.
3. Individual issues of Volume 5 will contain an author index. A separate, cumulative subject index will be published as Vol. 5, No. 9.



## ABSTRACTS

0100042486999

WHITTAKER, CHARLES E. THE CAUSES AND EFFECT UPON PUBLIC ORDER OF PLANNED MASS VIOLATIONS OF OUR LAWS. POLICE CHIEF, 34(4) 12-22, 1967.

ACTS WILLFULLY COMMITTED IN VIOLATION OF U. S. CRIMINAL LAWS ARE CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS, NOT "CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE." IF ANY GROUP FEELS THAT SOME LAW IS DEFICIENT, UNJUST, OR UNFAIR AND THAT THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES HAVE FAILED TO TAKE THE PROPER NOTICE, THEY HAVE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT "PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF (THEIR) GRIEVANCES." THIS DOES NOT AUTHORIZE DISOBEDIENCE OF EITHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAWS. DURING THE LAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS, THE TACTICS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAVE CHANGED FROM A LEGAL APPROACH TO ILLEGAL ACTIVITY, AND THIS HAS LED TO A DISREGARD FOR LAW IN EVERY AREA. AS A RESULT, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN CRIME AND IT MUST BE STOPPED. THE POOR MUST BE EDUCATED, GHETTOS ELIMINATED, DEMONSTRATIONS DISCOURAGED, AND LAWS ENFORCED.

COMMERCE TOWERS, SUITE 1928  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64105

0100042487999

MIHANDVICH, CLEMENT S. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON AND RACE. POLICE CHIEF, 34(4) 42-44, 1967.

IN THIS REPORT, POPULATION AND CRIME STATISTICS ARE COMPARED FOR 1950 AND 1960 IN 18 CITIES. ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE CITIES HAD A DECREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION, ALL CITIES HAD AN INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION. EVERY CITY ALSO HAD AN INCREASE IN CRIME. A CAUSAL RELATION BETWEEN INCREASE OF NEGRO URBAN POPULATION AND INCREASE IN CRIME CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED STATISTICALLY; HOWEVER, THERE APPEARS TO BE A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE TWO FACTORS. THE CAUSES OF THE HIGH CRIME RATE AMONG URBAN NEGROES MAY BE EXPLAINED IN THE TRADITIONAL TERMS OF POVERTY, SEGREGATION, SLUMS, GHETTO, AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND IT MUST BE NOTED THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEGROES LIVE IN PEACE WITH THE LAW. IN TERMS OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, THE NEGRO LEADERS AND THE POLICE MUST CONTINUOUSLY MEET AND FIND WAYS TO COMBAT THIS PROBLEM ON TERMS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND MUTUAL COOPERATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

0100042488999

BREED, ALLEN. TWO CHOICES FOR CHAPLAINS. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(1) 3-10, 1967.

WITH ALL THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL DESIGN AND PROGRAM IN RECENT YEARS, THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS SUCCESS RATE HAS SHOWN LITTLE IMPROVEMENT. IN THE PAST, RELIGION HAS BEEN BUT ONE OF THE MANY TREATMENT APPROACHES WITHIN AN INSTITUTION. IT SHOULD BE THE BASIS OF THE TOTAL INSTITUTION TREATMENT ENVIRONMENT.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA YOUTH CENTER  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

0100042489999

RICHARD, HAROLD. RECEPTION CENTERS AND THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 22(1) 13-22, 1967.

"CALIFORNIA HAS BEEN THE PIONEER IN THE FORMALIZATION OF CLASSIFICATION IN ITS DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF RECEPTION CENTERS AS SEPARATE, HIGHLY SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS." LIKE REGULAR TRAINING INSTITUTIONS, RECEPTION CENTERS NEED TO BREAK THROUGH THE FORMALISTIC, SECTION-AND-DIVISION ORGANIZATION AND REORGANIZE ALONG THE LINES OF THE INTEGRATED TEAM APPROACH. IT IS NECESSARY TO GIVE WARDS IN DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS EXPERIENCES THAT WILL PREPARE THEM FOR THE PROGRAMS IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS.

YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100042490999

SMITH, ROBERT L. DELINQUENCY CAN BE PREVENTED. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(1) 28-33, 1967.

BETWEEN THE EXTREME POSITIONS THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS CAUSED BY FORCES WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL AND THAT IT IS CAUSED BY FORCES WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENT, THERE IS A THIRD POSITION WHICH DESCRIBES DELINQUENCY AS THE RESULT OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES. MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE AGREE THAT CERTAIN PERSONAL, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ARE POSITIVELY RELATED TO DELINQUENCY; HOWEVER, FACTORS ARE NOT CAUSES. IT IS QUITE PROBABLE THAT DELINQUENCY AS A GENERAL PHENOMENON CANNOT BE PREVENTED, BUT IT IS EQUALLY PROBABLE THAT SPECIFIC CHILDREN CAN BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING DELINQUENT.

DIVISION OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION  
YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

C100042491999

SLOVENKU, RALPH. SEX MORES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW ON SEX CRIMES A STUDY OF THE STATUS QUO. UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LAW REVIEW, 15(3) 265-286, 1967.

THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION IS NOT A TRUE REVOLUTION, IT IS MERELY A FRENETIC PURSUIT OF PLEASURE BY ALIENATED INDIVIDUALS. AT AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE CONTEMPORARY SEXUAL REVOLUTION CONSISTS MAINLY IN FREER DISCUSSION OF SEXUAL MATTERS. SEX LAWS, WHILE CALLED OBSOLETE AND ARCHAIC, ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, ENFORCED IN A MANNER THAT IS IN KEEPING WITH THE COMMUNITY'S WISHES AND NEEDS. FULL ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW OCCURS ONLY IN CRIMES WHERE FORCE IS USED, IF THE OFFENSE IS DIRECTED AGAINST CHILDREN, OR IF THE PUBLIC SENSE OF DECENCY HAS BEEN VIOLATED. METHODS OF ENFORCING SEX OFFENSE LAWS ARE NOT INHUMANE; RATHER, IT IS THE DISPOSITION OF THOSE SEX OFFENDERS WHO ARE PROSECUTED AND CONVICTED THAT IS PRIMITIVE.

LAW SCHOOL  
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

0100042492999

PENNSYLVANIA. PAROLE BOARD. STATISTICAL UNIT. A 20-YEAR STUDY OF CONVICTED PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED TO PRISON FROM JUNE 1, 1946 TO JUNE 30, 1966. (HARRISBURG). 1967, 7 P.

AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF RECIDIVISTS IN PENNSYLVANIA TO DETERMINE PATTERNS OF CRIME AND REASONS FOR RECIDIVISM. OVER A 20 YEAR PERIOD, 7,509 (18.5 PERCENT) OF THE 40,605 INMATES RELEASED ON PAROLE COMMITTED NEW CRIMES AND WERE RETURNED TO PRISON AS PAROLE VIOLATORS. THE OFFENSE COMMITTED WAS COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINAL CRIME FOR WHICH THE VIOLATOR HAD BEEN SENT TO PRISON. THE ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT 37.1 PERCENT OF THE PAROLEES REPEATED THE SAME TYPE OF CRIME. CRIMES MOST OFTEN REPEATED WERE NARCOTICS, SODOMY, AND BURGLARY. RAPE AND HOMICIDE RANKED LOW IN CRIME REPETITION.

PAROLE BOARD  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

0100042493999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NEW YORK CITY). ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE IN MARYLAND. A STUDY OF THE COURTS, PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES, AND THE PAROLING BOARD. REPORT OF STUDY TO THE COMMISSION TO STUDY THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. NEW YORK, 1967, 107 P.

THIS STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO DESCRIBE AND EVALUATE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES TO THE ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANANT OFFENDER IN MARYLAND. THE SELECTION FOR RELEASE AND THE AFTERCARE SUPERVISION SERVICES OF THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION WERE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE STUDY. SPECIFIC AREAS STUDIED WERE (1) THE PROCESS OF SELECTION OF OFFENDERS FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE; (2) ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES; (3) PERSONNEL STANDARDS, SUPERVISION AND TRAINING; AND (4) QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO RECOMMEND IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE GOALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARYLAND'S CORRECTIONAL, COURT, PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS, BASED UPON AN EVALUATION OF POLICY AND PRACTICE IN MARYLAND WHEN COMPARED WITH RECOGNIZED NATIONAL STANDARDS. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT RECOMMENDATION CALLS FOR THE CREATION OF A SINGLE STATEWIDE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FOR ADULT OFFENDERS WITH AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO STUDY OFFENDERS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISPOSITION; PROVIDE PROBATION SUPERVISION AND OTHER COMMUNITY TREATMENT; OPERATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; AND SUPERVISE THE CONTINUED REHABILITATION OF RELEASED OFFENDERS. CONTENTS INTRODUCTION; MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS; SENTENCING AND PAROLE LAWS AND PRACTICES; THE BOARD OF PAROLE AND PROBATION; ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES; THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION; AN INFORMATION SYSTEM; A NEED FOR RESEARCH.

44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042494999

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA). THE OFFENDER AN ANSWER TO THE CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER CRISIS IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES. PROCEEDINGS OF A WORKSHOP ON THE OFFENDER AS A

CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE ITS IMPLEMENTATION.  
ASILOMAR, CALIFORNIA, 1966. VACAVILLE, 1966, 160 P.

ON SEPTEMBER 8-10, 1966, SOME 50 CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, EX-OFFENDERS, AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS MET AT ASILOMAR, CALIFORNIA TO EXPLORE THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN USING OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS AS CORRECTION WORKERS. SIX POSITION PAPERS WERE PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED TO ALL PARTICIPANTS PRIOR TO THE WORKSHOP. THE PAPERS COVERED SIX ISSUES INVOLVED IN PLACING OFFENDERS INTO STAFF POSITIONS SELECTION, TRAINING, PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT, COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS, AGENCY STAFF RELATIONSHIPS, AND ADMINISTRATION. EACH ISSUE WAS PRESENTED TO THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS BY A PANEL CHAIRED BY THE AUTHOR OF THE RELEVANT PAPER, FOLLOWING WHICH THE TOTAL GROUP BROKE UP INTO SIX STUDY GROUPS LED BY DISCUSSION SUMMARIZERS. THE SUMMARIZERS THEN FED-BACK THE STUDY GROUP ACTIVITY TO THE TOTAL GROUP FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION. THE PROCEEDINGS INCLUDE BOTH THE POSITION PAPERS AND SUMMARIES OF THE STUDY GROUP AND TOTAL GROUP DISCUSSION AROUND EACH OF THEM. (AUTH. ED.)

NEW CAREERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY  
VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95688

0100042495999

DANNER, MANFRED. GIBT ES EINEN FREIEN WILLEN? (IS THERE A FREE WILL?) HAMBURG, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1967. 96 P. (KRIMINOLOGISCHE SCHRIFTENREIHE BAND 24)

THIS TREATISE ON THE NATURE OF MAN'S FREE WILL ADVANCES THE DETERMINISTIC CONCEPT OF MAN. IT IS ARGUED THAT MAN'S WILL IS (1) EMOTIONALLY DETERMINED AND (2) AMBIVALENT; THESE TWO CONCEPTS EXPLAIN FEELINGS OF REMORSE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND CONSCIENCE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT A THIRD FORCE EXISTS WHICH COULD FREELY CHOOSE BETWEEN EMOTIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT (1) THERE IS NO UNMOTIVATED CONSCIOUS VOLITION; (2) MOTIVES ARE EMOTIONALLY DETERMINED; AND (3) EMOTIONS ARE AUTOGENOUS, I.E., NOT SUBJECT TO MAN'S FREE CONTROL. MAN'S WILL IS, THEREFORE, DETERMINED.

0100042496999

HONG KONG. PRISONS DEPARTMENT. DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME 1965. BY T. G. GARNER. HONG KONG, GOVERNMENT PRESS, 1966, 94 P.

INFORMATION ON OVER 1,400 MALE INMATES OF THE H. M. TREATMENT CENTER (FOR DRUG-ADDICTS) AT TAI LAM, HONG KONG IS PRESENTED IN 75 TABLES. ADDICTS ARE DIVIDED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE, AGE GROUP, RACE, NUMBER OF YEARS ADDICTED, EFFECT OF DRUG ON DOMESTIC LIFE, DAILY COST OF DRUGS, DRUG USED, TYPE OF FIRST OFFENSE, SOURCE OF DRUG, ABSTINENCE ATTEMPTS, REASON FOR WANTING CURE, AGE AT COMMENCEMENT OF DRUG USE, AND CHARACTERISTICS.

HONG KONG, CHINA

0100042497999

SLOVENKO, RALPH. ALCOHOLISM AND CRIMINAL LAW. BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC, 31(2) 105-116, 1967.

THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM IS A HUMAN PROBLEM CROSSING MANY DISCIPLINES. STATISTICS SHOW A CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND CRIME. UNDER PREVAILING CRIMINAL LAW, VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION OR TEMPORARY INSANITY RESULTING FROM INTOXICATION IS NOT A DEFENSE. IN CASES INVOLVING MINOR OFFENDERS, JUDGES ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO TURN THE ALCOHOLIC OVER TO TREATMENT FACILITIES. THE ALCOHOLIC MAY BE A TEST CASE FOR AN EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LAW AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE.

SCHOOL OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

0100042498999

CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, BY MARTIN J. MOLOF. SACRAMENTO, 1967, 74 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 51)

A STUDY WAS MADE EXPLORING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS COMMITTED TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY FOR ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES. COMPARISONS WERE MADE ON 55 VARIABLES BETWEEN ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE DELINQUENTS AND VARIOUS SUBGROUPS OF ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE DELINQUENTS. THE SAMPLES CONSISTED OF MALE FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964. SEPARATE ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED FOR THE 1963 (CONSTRUCTION) AND 1964 (VALIDATION) SAMPLES. SIXTEEN VARIABLES SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENTIATED THE TOTAL ASSAULTIVE GROUP FROM THE TOTAL NON-ASSAULTIVE GROUP IN BOTH SAMPLES. AMONG THE 16 VARIABLES WERE THOSE DEALING WITH ETHNIC GROUP, PRIOR DELINQUENT RECORD, ALCOHOL USE, RESIDENTIAL STABILITY OF THE FAMILY, CHURCH ATTENDANCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL. WARDS COMMITTED FOR ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES WERE OVER-REPRESENTED AMONG THE MORE "FAVORABLE" CATEGORIES OF MOST OF THE 16 VARIABLES. HOWEVER, WHEN THE TOTAL GROUPS OF ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS WERE DIVIDED INTO MORE SPECIFIC OFFENSE SUBGROUPS, RESULTS WERE NEITHER CONSISTENT NOR SIGNIFICANT OVER ALL OF THE SUBGROUP ANALYSES. MANY RELATIONSHIPS WHICH WERE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE 1963 SAMPLE WERE NOT SIGNIFICANT IN THE 1964 SAMPLE. THE RELATIVELY FEW DIFFERENCES AND THE INCONSISTENCIES OF THESE DIFFERENCES DO NOT ALLOW THE RESULTS CONCERNING THE ASSAULTIVE OFFENDER TO BE TRANSLATED INTO PRACTICAL POLICIES. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT WITH REGARD TO THE VARIABLES USED, THERE IS RELATIVELY LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASSAULTIVE AND NON-ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100042499999

TAURO, G. JOSEPH. THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE. JUDICATURE, 50(6) 188-193, 1967.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON EVIDENCE AND CONFESSIONS (MAPP GIDEON, ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA) ARE SOUND, AS THEY EVOLVED FROM A LOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION. THE DECISIONS HAVE IMPROVED STANDARDS OF JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES; HOWEVER, THERE IS A NATURAL DIVISION OF FUNCTION BETWEEN THE SUPREME COURT AND THE STATES. THE STUDY BEING UNDERTAKEN BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IN THE AREA OF PREARRAIGNMENT PROCEDURES IS A CONSTRUCTIVE WAY TO FORESTALL FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION INTO AREAS WHICH ARE A STATE'S DOMAIN.

ALL BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE MORE PRODUCTIVE IN SECURING "A SYSTEM OF JUSTICE RESPONSIVE TO BOTH THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY AND THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY" YET REMAINING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

0100042500999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. CONNECTICUT COUNCIL. LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS AND NEWS MEDIA A SYMPOSIUM. WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT, 1967, 64 P. (TRANSCRIPT)

THIS SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, AND THE NEWS MEDIA WAS SPONSORED BY THE CONNECTICUT COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY TO IDENTIFY AND CLARIFY THE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, COURTS, AND THE MASS MEDIA, AND TO AROUSE PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL. TO THE EXTENT THAT IT AROUSED PUBLIC INTEREST, THE SYMPOSIUM WAS A SUCCESS.

P. O. BOX 146  
WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06109

0100042501999

POULIN, GONZALVE. COMMENT PREVENIR L'INCIVISME DES JEUNES. (HOW TO PREVENT YOUTHFUL MISCONDUCT.) REVIEW OF THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 6(4) 148-151, 1966.

THE WEAK AREAS IN THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN QUEBEC ARE THE FAMILY, THE SCHOOL, THE SOCIAL WELFARE COURTS, THE SOCIAL AGENCIES AND THE INTERMEDIATE GROUPS, AND THE PROVINCE. THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CAN ENGAGE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BY PROPOSING MODELS FOR THE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF LEISURE TIME.

0100042502999

GRENIER, MADELEINE. LE SERVICE SOCIL DE GROUP EN MILIEU INSTITUTIONNEL. (GROUP THERAPY IN AN INSTITUTION SETTING.) REVIEW OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES, 6(4) 158-167, 1966.

A 12-WEEK GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM IN A CANADIAN INSTITUTION FOR EIGHT DELINQUENT GIRLS AGED 15 AND 18 IS DESCRIBED. THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO REEDUCATE AND PREPARE THE GIRLS FOR REENTRY INTO SOCIETY. DURING THE PROGRAM, THE GIRLS GAINED AN ABILITY TO GO BEYOND PREOCCUPATION WITH THEIR OWN PERSONAL PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPED THE CAPACITY TO ACT CONSTRUCTIVELY AS A MEMBER OF THE GROUP.

0100042503999

CRIMINAL LAW, BY GERHARD O. W. MUELLER AND PATRICK M. WALL. IN 1965 ANNUAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LAW. NEW YORK, OCFANA, 1966, P. 75-102. \$12.50

THE DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1965 WERE MANY AND VARIED. PRESIDENT JOHNSON APPOINTED THE COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE TO STUDY THE CRIME PROBLEM; NUMEROUS STUDIES WERE LAUNCHED TO REVIEW CRIMINAL JUSTICE; A PARTIAL LAW REFORM WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN INDIANA; AND THERE WAS A TREND TOWARD THE STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF PENAL STATUTES, E.G., PEOPLE V.



BOOKCASE, INC. (NEW YORK) AND PEOPLE V. EAGLE FOOD CENTERS (ILLINOIS). NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREAS OF HARM, MENS REA, INCAPACITY, SELF DEFENSE, ENTRAPMENT, ATTEMPT, ACCESSORYSHIP, CONSPIRACY, MULTIPLICITY OF OFFENSES, RACE ISSUES, AND PUNISHMENT ARE DISCUSSED. CASES INVOLVING PARTICULAR CRIMES SUCH AS HOMICIDE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, LARCENY, AND FORGERY ARE NOTED.

0100042504999

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, BY CHARLES E. ARES AND PETER M. PHILLIPES. IN 1965 ANNUAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LAW. NEW YORK, OCEANA, 1966, P. 263-288. \$12.50

DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1965 ARE REVIEWED. IN CONTRAST TO THE 1964 TERM OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, THE 1965 TERM WAS ROUTINE. PROBLEMS ARE EXAMINED CONCERNING THE LAW OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY, MARTINIS V. SUPREME COURT (NEW YORK) AND UNITED STATES EX REL. HETENYI V. WILKINS; DISCLOSING AN INFORMER'S IDENTITY, MAPP V. OHIO; AND CONFESSIONS AND THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL, ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS.

0100042505999

KEVE, PAUL W. IMAGINATIVE PROGRAMMING IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. MINNEAPOLIS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS, 1967. 293 P. \$6.75

IMAGINATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE ADMINISTRATORS IN THE CORRECTION FIELD ARE TRYING OUT NEW TECHNIQUES IN THEIR PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS. A NUMBER OF THESE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS ARE REPORTED. THE FOCUS OF THE BOOK IS ON FIELD SERVICES RATHER THAN ON SERVICES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. CASEWORK AND GROUP WORK ARE DISCUSSED WITH EQUAL CONCERN FOR THE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES. THE BOOK WILL BE HELPFUL AND CHALLENGING NOT ONLY TO PROBATION AND PAROLE ADMINISTRATORS AND THEIR STAFFS, BUT ALSO TO JUDGES, LAWYERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. CONTENTS CASEWORK AS A DYNAMIC METHOD; SPECIAL CASEWORK APPROACHES; THE GROUP WORK METHOD; SPECIAL PURPOSE PROGRAMS; CONTROLLED CULTURE AS A TREATMENT TOOL; NARCOTICS ADDICTS ON PROBATION OR PAROLE; THE CLIENT AS STAFF; THE HALFWAY HOUSE; COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTIONS.

HENNEPIN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

0100042506999

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION. CHILDREN'S DIVISION. SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IMPLICATIONS FOR CASE WORK. DENVER, NO DATE, 24 P.

THE THREE PAPERS IN THIS MONOGRAPH HAVE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR CASEWORK WITH THE CHILD VICTIM OF A SEX CRIME AND HIS PARENTS. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE VICTIMIZATION OF A CHILD IS OFTEN THE PRODUCT OF AN UNRECOGNIZED AND UNTREATED FAMILY PATHOLOGY WHICH IS ROOTED IN DEEP FRUSTRATION OR IN MISDIRECTED DRIVES. CHILDREN MAY BE EXPOSED TO CONDITIONS OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE WHICH MAKE THEM VULNERABLE TO VICTIMIZATION BY ADULTS OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY. SOL CHANELES' FIRST PAPER INDICATES THAT SEXUAL CRIMES, ESPECIALLY INCEST, ARE BY NO MEANS AS DEVIANT OR AS RARE AS OFFICIAL



MORALITY WOULD LIKE THEM TO BE. CONTENTS PREFACE;  
FAMILY STRUCTURE OF CHILD SEX VICTIMS, BY SOL CHANELES;  
ADJUSTMENT TO CRISIS IN FAMILIES OF CHILD SEX VICTIMS, BY  
SOL CHANELES; THE CHILD SEX VICTIM--SOME UNANSWERED  
QUESTIONS, BY DONALD BRIELAND.

DENVER, COLORADO

0100042507999

U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS (FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS).  
THE COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION. ROLE  
PERCEPTIONS IN THE MILITARY PRISON, BY NORMAN E.  
EGGLESTON AND STANLEY L. BRODSKY. FORT LEAVENWORTH, NO  
DATE, 17 P. (PROJECT 2-66)

AN INVESTIGATION WAS MADE OF THE IDEAL, ACTUAL, AND  
DISCREPANT ROLE PERCEPTIONS OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS  
(GUARDS), STAFF, AND INMATES IN A MILITARY CORRECTIONAL  
SETTING. THE SAMPLE OF SUBJECTS WAS 160 PRISONERS, 133  
GUARDS, AND 89 PERSONNEL, OR ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THOSE  
CONFINED OR ASSIGNED TO THE INSTITUTION. A 40-ITEM  
QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED IN WHICH ALL SUBJECTS  
RATED THE IDEAL AND ACTUAL ROLE PERFORMANCE OF GUARDS,  
STAFF, AND PRISONERS. THE STAFF ROLE WAS RATED  
POSITIVELY, THE GUARD ROLE WAS RATED LIKE THE STAFF ROLE  
BY GUARDS AND STAFF BUT LIKE THE PRISONER ROLE BY  
PRISONERS, AND THE PRISONER ROLE WAS RATED AS CONFORMING  
POORLY TO EXPECTATIONS. EACH GROUP TENDED TO RATE ITSELF  
MORE POSITIVELY THAN IT WAS RATED BY THE OTHER TWO  
GROUPS. THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES ASSOCIATED  
WITH LENGTH OF THE CONFINEMENT IN THE INSTITUTION. THE  
LONGER THE INMATES STAYED, THE MORE NEGATIVE THEIR  
PERCEPTIONS OF GUARDS. THIS CONTRASTED WITH THE GUARD  
RATING WHICH BECAME MORE POSITIVE WITH A LONGER STAY IN  
THE SETTING. THERE WERE NO ROLES IN THE INSTITUTION  
WHICH WERE FREE OF AMBIGUITY. EACH GROUP (GUARD, STAFF  
MEMBER, AND PRISONER) WAS IN SUBSTANTIAL DISAGREEMENT  
WITH ANOTHER GROUP ABOUT THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF ANOTHER  
ROLE. THE CONDITIONS FOR TREATMENT WERE SEEN AS POSSIBLE  
IN THIS INSTITUTION SINCE THE ROLES OF STAFF AND PRISONER  
APPEARED TO INCLUDE DESIRABLE ROLE MODEL PERCEPTIONS AND  
COMPLEMENTARY PRISONER CHANGE MOTIVATION.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

0100042508999

COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL IN CRIMINAL CASES--A SUPPLEMENT TO  
THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY PROTECTION. RUTGERS LAW REVIEW,  
21(2) 275-296, 1967.

COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL IS A NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE  
LIMITATION ON MULTIPLE PROSECUTIONS OF A DEFENDANT AND A  
WORKABLE SUPPLEMENT TO THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY PROTECTION.  
THE REQUIREMENT OF MUTUALITY OF ESTOPPEL SHOULD BE  
ELIMINATED SINCE THE STATE SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO  
INVOKES THE DOCTRINE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT. THE NARROW  
INTERPRETATION GIVEN THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY PROTECTION IS  
THE CRUCIAL FACTOR UNDERLYING THE IMPORTANCE OF  
COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL.

0100042509999

THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE AS A LIMITATION ON THE  
STATE'S POWER TO DISFRANCHISE THOSE CONVICTED OF A CRIME.  
RUTGERS LAW REVIEW, 21(2) 297-321, 1967.

IN THE OTSUKA V. HITE (1966) DECISION, THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA DETERMINED THAT THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION PLACES LIMITS ON THE STATE'S ABILITY TO DISFRANCHISE THOSE WHO ARE CONVICTED OF AN OFFENSE. THIS DECISION HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR EVERY STATE THAT HAS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY PROVISION WHICH DEPRIVES OFFENDERS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE. THE OTSUKA V. HITE CASE RECOGNIZED THAT SOME OF THE REASONS MAINTAINING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE PROVISIONS DISFRANCHISING OFFENDERS MAY NO LONGER BE VALID. UNDER THE CALIFORNIA RULE, THE STATE CAN ONLY DISFRANCHISE WHERE THE POTENTIAL FOR FRAUD OR CORRUPTION IN CASTING A BALLOT IS GREAT.

0100042510999

HUGHES, PETER. THE BLENHEIM PROJECT. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 6(23) 31-41, 1967.

THE BLENHEIM PROJECT IS AN EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM, THE AIM OF WHICH IS TO PROVIDE INFORMAL SOCIAL SERVICE FOR YOUNG (16 TO 21) OUT-OF-TOWN VAGRANTS LIVING IN LONDON. THE TECHNIQUE USED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE YOUNG PEOPLE IS TO FREQUENT THEIR HANGOUTS (PUBS, CLUBS). A DETACHED WORKER SHOULD SEPARATE HIMSELF FROM THE COMMUNITY SO THAT HE CAN MINGLE WITH THE DRIFTERS AND BE IN A POSITION TO OFFER THEM THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAY BACK TO A SOCIALLY STABLE LIFE.

0100042511999

BAINTON, ALAN. THE PLACE OF PRISON IN A MODERN PENAL SYSTEM. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 6(23) 43-51, 1967.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR IMPOSING PRISON SENTENCE ONLY AS A LAST RESORT, BUT CONSIDERATIONS OTHER THAN THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER OFTEN DICTATE OTHERWISE. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE, EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENTS IN THE INTERESTS OF OTHERS, AND THE NEED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC ARE CONSIDERATIONS WHICH CANNOT BE IGNORED. THUS, THE PRISON WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST, EVEN THOUGH ITS PURPOSE, AT PRESENT, IS CONFUSED BY SOCIETY'S CONFLICTING DEMANDS, BY OVERCROWDING, AND BY OBSOLESCENCE. THAT THE PRISONER IS ABLE TO AVOID PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING AND TREATMENT IS BOTH A REFLECTION OF THE PRISON SUBCULTURE AND A RESULT OF THE SYSTEM OF AUTOMATIC RELEASE. IF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT IS TO HAVE ITS FULL EFFECT, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CORRECT THIS PATTERN BY INTRODUCING AN ELEMENT OF INDETERMINACY, ESTABLISHING DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, AND PARTICULARIZING AND VALIDATING FORMS OF TREATMENT. SINCE TREATMENT IN A CLOSED ENVIRONMENT CANNOT BE COMPLETED, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE AFTERCARE SERVICES.

0100042512999

ANDERSON, NANCY. PRISONERS' FAMILIES UNMET NEEDS AND SOCIAL POLICY (PART TWO). AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES, 3(1) 9-17, 1967.

AN INVESTIGATION OF STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY SERVICES TO PRISONERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA SHOWS THAT FINANCIAL NEEDS RECEIVE THE MOST ATTENTION AND THAT PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN ALMOST NEGLECTED. THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF PRISONERS' FAMILIES ARE REVIEWED AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICES ARE SUGGESTED.

0100042513999

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY.  
YUGOSLAVIA A NEW LOOK AT CRIME, BY NANCY GOODMAN.  
LONDON, 1967. 40 P. \$1.00

IN 1966, A STUDY TOUR TO YUGOSLAVIA WAS SPONSORED BY  
BRITAIN'S INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF  
DELINQUENCY. THE GROUP VIEWED THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS  
THROUGH VISITS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THE  
ORGANIZATION OF WELFARE, PARTICULARLY CHILD WELFARE, AND  
EDUCATION AND CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH. IN ALL FIELDS,  
THE EMPHASIS IS ON ASSISTING YOUTHS, AND THIS IS REGARDED  
AS THE CHIEF MEANS OF REEDUCATING CONVICTED PERSONS. ONE  
OF THE LEGAL MEASURES WHICH INTERESTED THE STUDY GROUP  
WAS THAT YOUNG ADULTS AGED 18 TO 21 WHOSE MENTAL AGE WAS  
LESS THAN 18 COULD BE TREATED AS MINORS. THE UNFAMILIAR  
FEATURES OF PRISON LIFE WERE A COMPULSORY TWO-WEEK  
VACATION FOR PRISONERS WHO SPEND ELEVEN MONTHS ON ONE JOB,  
CONJUGAL VISITS, AND THE PROVISION THAT A CONVICTED  
PERSON MAY HAVE HIS SENTENCE POSTPONED.

8 BOURBON STREET  
LONDON W1, ENGLAND

0100042514999

GOLDMAN, SHELDON. JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE UNITED  
STATES COURTS OF APPEALS. WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.  
(1) 186-214, 1967.

UTILIZING U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FILES AND INTERVIEWS  
WITH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND FORMER JUSTICE DEPARTMENT  
OFFICIALS, WHITE HOUSE AND FORMER WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS,  
AND JUDGES AND FORMER JUDGES, THIS STUDY ANALYZES THE  
FACTORS THAT ARE CALLED INTO PLAY IN THE SELECTION OF  
JUDGES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS ARE  
THE PRODUCT OF A VARIETY OF FACTORS, ONLY ONE OF WHICH IS  
THE CANDIDATES' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE. IMPORTANT  
FACTORS ARE POLITICAL AFFILIATION, QUASI-IDEOLOGICAL  
CONSIDERATIONS, AND JUST BEING IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE  
RIGHT TIME.

0100042515999

HINDERER, HANS. THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMINALITY AS A  
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. LAW AND LEGISLATION IN THE GERMAN  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 66(2) 9-21, 1966.

SINCE CRIME IS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON, THE FIGHT AGAINST  
CRIMINALITY IN EAST GERMANY MUST BE A SOCIAL  
RESPONSIBILITY AND ALL AVAILABLE SOCIAL FORCES MUST BE  
UTILIZED. AMONG THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE (1) THAT THE HUMANITARIAN  
CHARACTER OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF STATE AND SOCIETY  
FINDS EXPRESSION IN THE FACT THAT IT PROVIDES THE  
POSSIBILITY OF PROGRESSIVELY REDUCING CRIMINALITY; (2)  
THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMINALITY MUST ALWAYS BE  
UNDERSTOOD AS A RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY; AND (3) THAT  
THERE IS A NEED FOR A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO ALL MATTERS  
OF JURISDICTION.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AT THE HALLE-WITTENBERG  
MARTIN LUTHER UNIVERSITY,  
GERMANY

0100042516999

CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. THE COMMUNITY

TREATMENT PROJECT AFTER FIVE YEARS. (SACRAMENTO), 1967.  
14 P.

THE FIVE YEAR STUDY OF A CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY EXPERIMENT WITH A PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE TREATMENT-CONTROL IN THE COMMUNITY USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TRADITIONAL TYPES OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION IS REPORTED. THE TYPOLOGY USED IN THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT WAS THE INTERPERSONAL MATURITY LEVEL CLASSIFICATION (JUVENILE) WHICH PROVIDES A METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION AND PRESCRIBES EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. THE DELINQUENTS WERE DIVIDED INTO THREE MATURITY LEVELS AND NINE SUBTYPES WITH DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PLANS FOR EACH SUBTYPE. WITH REGARD TO BOTH PAROLE SUCCESS CRITERIA AND TEST SCORE CHANGES, THOSE TREATED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM DID BETTER THAN THOSE IN THE CONTROL (INSTITUTION) GROUP. OF ALL THE SUBTYPES, THE NEUROTIC ACTING-OUT SHOWED THE ADVANTAGES OF A COMMUNITY PROGRAM OVER THE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM FOR THE OTHER SUBTYPES ARE DESCRIBED. EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT ONE SUBTYPE, THE CULTURAL IDENTIFIER, MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVELY TREATED IN AN INSTITUTION.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100042517999

COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCILS OF GREATER VANCOUVER AREA. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (IN THE) CITY OF VANCOUVER REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO ASSESS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN THE GREATER VANCOUVER AREA. CANADA, 1965, 36 P., APP. \$1.00

THIS ASSESSMENT STUDY FOCUSED ON PROGRAMS IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER (CANADA) THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. TREATMENT PROGRAMS WERE NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE CIRCULATED AMONG DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOL COUNSELORS, AND A SELECT GROUP OF COMMUNITY CITIZENS. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS CONSIDERED TO HAVE MULTIPLE CAUSES; ONE-CAUSE THEORIES ARE TOO SIMPLISTIC TO EXPLAIN ITS COMPLEXITY. CANADIAN STATISTICS ARE SUCH THAT AN EFFECTIVE COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY IS IMPOSSIBLE. THE INADEQUACIES IN SERVICES RELEVANT TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE SPECIFIED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

0100042518999

FORSSMAN, H., HAMBERT, G. CHROMOSOMES AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA, 7(2) 113-117, 1967.

RECENT STUDIES SHOW THAT PERSONS WHO HAVE CERTAIN ABNORMALITIES IN THEIR CHROMOSOMAL PATTERN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BECOME ANTISOCIAL THAN PERSONS WHO DO NOT. ABNORMALITIES IN THE SEX CHROMOSOMES ARE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY ABNORMALITIES IN PHYSICAL APPEARANCE. PEOPLE WITH MORE THAN ONE EXTRA SEX CHROMOSOME MAY BE SEVERELY DEFECTIVE INTELLECTUALLY; THE GREATER THE NUMBER OF EXTRA SEX CHROMOSOMES, THE MORE SEVERE THE DEFECT. THE STUDIES REVIEWED SHOW A DEFINITE STATISTICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT AND EXTRA X CHROMOSOMES IN MALES AND INDICATE THAT THE SAME IS TRUE OF EXTRA Y CHROMOSOMES IN THE MALE AND TOO MANY OR TOO FEW X CHROMOSOMES IN THE FEMALE. THE MOST LIKELY EXPLANATION FOR THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SEX CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS THAT THE CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CEREBRAL

ABNORMALITY OF THE TYPE KNOWN AS MINIMUM BRAIN DAMAGE. CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS ARE CONGENITAL, AND INsofar AS THEY INCREASE THE RISK OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, THEY BEAR OUT LOMBROSO'S THOUGHT ON BIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR.

PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH CENTER, GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY,  
ST. JÖRGEN'S HOSPITAL  
LILLHAGEN, SWEDEN

010004251999

LINDSAY, JOHN V. THE SELECTION OF JUDGES--DOES IT SERVE THE ENDS OF JUSTICE. JUDICATURE, 50(7) 223-228, 1967.

NEW YORK CITY HAS RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED A PROGRAM FOR THE ARRAIGNMENT OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES ON A TWENTY-FOUR HOUR, SEVEN-DAY-WEEK BASIS. THIS PROGRAM SAVES THOUSANDS OF POLICE MAN-HOURS, MINIMIZES THE UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BEFORE THE COURTS, AND ALLOWS THE COURT TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY AND HUMANELY WITH FIRST OFFENDERS. RATHER THAN ELECTING JUDGES, THEY SHOULD BE APPOINTED ACCORDING TO A MERIT SELECTION SYSTEM. THE ELECTION OF JUDGES DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS.

0100042520999

MIYAKE, SHUICHI. PRESENT STATUS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN JAPAN. ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA, 33(1) 8-14, 1967.

A TOTAL NUMBER OF 234,956 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WERE ARRESTED IN JAPAN IN 1965, A DECREASE OF 1.6 PERCENT COMPARED WITH 1964. SIGNIFICANT DELINQUENCY TRENDS INCLUDE AN INCREASE IN THE ARREST OF FIRST OFFENDERS; AN INCREASE IN DELINQUENTS WHO HAVE BOTH PARENTS; AN INCREASE IN ARRESTS OF MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENTS; AN INCREASE IN THEFT BY LOW-TEEN BOYS; AND AN INCREASE IN DELINQUENCY OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.

0100042521999

HIGUCHI, KOKICHI. SOME PROBLEMS IN PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS OF TODAY. ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA, 33(1) 15-24, 1967.

AN ACCELERATION OF PHYSICAL GROWTH AND SEXUAL MATURATION HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN JAPANESE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND PSYCHOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS HAVE REVEALED A SIGNIFICANT IMMaturity IN THEIR EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. DUE TO THE SUPPOSITION THAT THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL MATURATION AND PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT ARE THE IMPORTANT CAUSATIVE FACTORS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, STUDIES ARE BEING MADE. NATION-WIDE INVESTIGATIONS IN JAPAN SHOW THAT ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THE JUVENILES IN REFORM AND TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE MENTALLY DEFICIENT AND THAT THE RATE OF PSYCHOPATHS IN THESE INSTITUTIONS FLUCTUATES BETWEEN 25 AND 50 PERCENT. SECURITY MEASURES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT CENTERS ARE NOW BEING EXAMINED AS APPROPRIATE TREATMENT FOR DELINQUENT PSYCHOPATHS.

0100042522999

SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES. F.B.I. LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(5) 14-19, 26-27, 1967.

IN THIS THIRD OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES DISCUSSING THE U. S. FEDERAL LAW ON SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES, THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE RULE OF "SEARCH ON PROBABLE CAUSE" IS REVIEWED. IT IS OBSERVED THAT, AS A GENERAL RULE, A WARRANT NEED NOT BE OBTAINED TO SEARCH A VEHICLE WHICH IS MOVING OR WHICH IS CAPABLE OF BEING MOVED IMMEDIATELY, BUT THAT THERE ARE SITUATIONS IN WHICH A COMPLETELY MOBILE VEHICLE CANNOT BE SEARCHED ON PROBABLE CAUSE ALONE.

0100042523999

JERSILD, JENS. THE NORMAL HOMOSEXUAL MALE VERSUS THE BOY MOLESTER. COPENHAGEN, NYT NORDISK FORLAG ARNOLD BUSCK, 1967. 112 P.

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN DENMARK TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THOSE HOMOSEXUALS WHO COMMIT OFFENSES AGAINST YOUNG BOYS ARE A DISTINCT GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHICH CAN BE SEPARATED FROM OTHER SO-CALLED NORMAL HOMOSEXUALS. THE SAMPLE WAS COMPRISED OF 916 HOMOSEXUAL PEDOPHILES AND 3, 530 OTHER HOMOSEXUALS. THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY INDICATE THAT THERE IS A GROUP OF WELL-ADJUSTED, PREDOMINANTLY HOMOSEXUAL MEN WHO OFFER NO GREAT PROBLEM TO THE COMMUNITY AND THAT CLEAR-CUT DIFFERENCES DO EXIST BETWEEN THE TRUE PEDOPHILES AND THE SO-CALLED NORMAL HOMOSEXUALS. THE MEDICO-LEGAL COUNCIL IN DENMARK FOUND THAT A YOUNG PERSON CAN BE INFLUENCED THROUGH HOMOSEXUAL CONTACTS TO SUCH A DEGREE THAT THE TREND OF HIS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IS CHANGED.

0100042524999

SKOLNICK, JEROME H. SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM. JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, 11(1) 52-70, 1967.

THIS PAPER DESCRIBES AND ANALYZES THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM AS OBSERVED IN OPERATION, THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THE SOCIAL CONTROL PROBLEM OF CONFLICT MAINTENANCE IN THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS CHARACTERIZING THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAKE FOR A RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSECUTOR AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY THAT STRAINS TOWARD COOPERATION; THAT THIS RELATIONSHIP IS BASED UPON INTERESTS WIDER THAN THOSE OF THE PARTIES THEY REPRESENT; THAT THE PUBLIC DEFENDER DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFER FROM OTHER "COOPERATIVE" DEFENSE ATTORNEYS; AND THAT THE DILEMMA OF THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM ARISES FROM THE FACT THAT SUCH TENDENCIES TOWARD COOPERATION DO NOT IMPEDE THE QUALITY OF REPRESENTATION. DATA WERE BASED UPON A STUDY OF LA LOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. PRESSURES ON THE PROSECUTOR TO REDUCE CONFLICT AND PROSECUTOR-DEFENSE ATTORNEY RELATIONS ARE EXAMINED AND THE CONFLICT MODEL FOR VARYING CATEGORIES OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS IS ANALYZED.

CENTER FOR STUDY OF LAW AND SOCIETY  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

0100042525999

RUSS, JOSEPH E. AVOIDING THE SPEEDY TRIAL ISSUE. JAG JOURNAL, 21(4) 101-104, 1967.

COMPLAINTS THAT A DEFENDANT HAS BEEN DENIED HIS RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL CONTINUE TO BE MADE, SOMETIMES



SUCCESSFULLY, IN COURT-MARTIAL CASES. THIS ARTICLE OFFERS SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS AS TO METHODS BY WHICH DELAYS IN THE MILITARY JUDICIAL PROCESS MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100042526999

CROSS, RUPERT. THE MENTAL ELEMENT OF CRIME. LAW  
QUARTERLY REVIEW, 83(330) 215-228, 1967.

THIS ARTICLE IS PRIMARILY A REVIEW OF GLANVILLE WILLIAMS' BOOK, THE MENTAL ELEMENT IN CRIME, CONCERNING CRIMINAL INTENT. ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR WILLIAMS, "INTENTION IS A STATE OF MIND CONSISTING OF KNOWLEDGE OF ANY REQUISITE CIRCUMSTANCES PLUS DESIRE THAT ANY REQUISITE RESULT SHALL FOLLOW FROM ONE'S CONDUCT OR ELSE OF FORESIGHT THAT THE RESULT WILL CERTAINLY FOLLOW, AND RECKLESSNESS IS A STATE OF MIND, ESSENTIALLY NEGLIGENT WHERE THERE IS FORESIGHT THAT A CERTAIN RESULT WILL PROBABLY OR MAY POSSIBLY FOLLOW." THE PROBLEM IS THAT THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY IN SOME CASES TO RESTRICT THE MEANING OF INTENTION TO DESIRE, IN OTHER CASES TO EXTEND IT TO RECKLESSNESS, AND IN STILL OTHER CASES, TO TREAT NEGLIGENCE AS RECKLESSNESS. IN FUTURE DISCUSSIONS OF THE MENTAL ELEMENT IN CRIME, THERE SHOULD BE GREATER CONCERN WITH QUESTIONS OF THE ACCUSED'S CONTROL OF THE SITUATION AS DISTINCT FROM HIS KNOWLEDGE OF RELEVANT CIRCUMSTANCES AND FORESIGHT OF RELEVANT CONSEQUENCES. ALSO DISCUSSIONS SHOULD BE MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO MORAL ISSUES AND THE THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT. THERE IS ROOM FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF BRITISH LAW RELATING TO OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

0100042527999

ARAI, N., SHIBATA, Y., AKAHANE, A., MIYAZAWA, O.  
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR PROBLEM  
CHILDREN. ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS  
JAPONICA, 32(4) 143-152, 1966.

EEG EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE OF 121 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF JAPAN, OF WHOM 57 WERE MALE AND 64 FEMALE AGES 11 TO 15. RESULTS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF A CONTROL GROUP OF 89 CHILDREN, 49 MALE AND 40 FEMALE. EEG ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND IN 31.6 PERCENT OF MALES AND 12.5 PERCENT OF FEMALES, MARKEDLY HIGHER THAN THOSE OF THE CONTROL GROUP. THE MAIN ABNORMAL EEG FINDINGS WERE SLOW WAVES AND IRREGULARITIES OF THE BASIC RHYTHM. THE DOMINANCE OF SLOW WAVE COMPONENTS WAS RECOGNIZED BY THE METHOD OF AUTOMATIC FREQUENCY ANALYSIS. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TYPES OF DELINQUENCIES AND THE PATTERNS OF ANALYZED EEG WERE OBSERVED. THE TYPES OF DELINQUENCIES WERE CLASSIFIED INTO (1) MINOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, (2) MAJOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, (3) OFFENSES OF VIOLENCE, AND (4) SEX OFFENSES. THE SLOW WAVE PATTERN OF EEG WAS SEEN IN ALL TYPES OF DELINQUENCIES, BUT THE ALPHA WAVE PATTERN WAS OBSERVED MORE FREQUENTLY IN THE VIOLENT OFFENDER GROUP THAN IN THE PROPERTY OFFENDER GROUPS. THE ABNORMALLY SLOW WAVES WERE INTERPRETED AS SHOWING THE IMMATURITY OF THE BRAIN FUNCTION OF DELINQUENTS.

0100042528999

BYRD, ROBERT C. EDUCATION WILL BE THE KEY TO  
REHABILITATION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 4-  
6, 1967.



THE NEW NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA WILL BE OPENED EARLY IN 1968. THE SCHOOL WILL HAVE A MAXIMUM POPULATION OF 354 BOYS AND IS TO BE A MODEL SHOWCASE OF REHABILITATION WHICH OTHER STATES AND CITIES CAN EMULATE. THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE SCHOOL WILL BE BASED UPON THE CASE PROJECT USED EXPERIMENTALLY AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. CASE IS A MOTIVATIONAL PROJECT IN WHICH EXTRA WORK IS REWARDED WITH MONEY WHICH MAY BE USED TO PAY FOR PRIVATE ROOMS, FOOD, AND MANY OTHER THINGS.

SENATOR OF WEST VIRGINIA  
U. S. SENATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100042529999

NOBLE, HENRY J. THE CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING AND THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 8-13, 1967.

THE TRAINING OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND HIGHER LEVEL CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION FOR MANY YEARS. EVEN THOUGH THE CORRECTION ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED IN 1956, IS NOW A PART OF THE CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING, ESTABLISHED 1964, IT HAS RETAINED ITS BASIC TRAINING STRUCTURE. ADEQUATE TRAINING OF CORRECTIONAL WORKERS CAN RESULT IN REDUCED RECIDIVISM AND IN KEEPING INSTITUTIONS OPERATING MORE EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY.

DIRECTOR CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100042530999

JOYCE, VERNON H. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 18-21, 1967.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION PRACTICES IN STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE COMPARED WITH SIMILAR PRACTICES IN INDUSTRIAL FIRMS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE GENERALLY (1) NEITHER SUFFICIENTLY AGGRESSIVE NOR SELECTIVE IN RECRUITING; (2) GENEROUS IN FRINGE BENEFITS BUT FRUGAL IN WAGES; (3) INADEQUATE IN EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT; AND (4) LACKING IN PERSONNEL RESEARCH.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN

0100042531999

MILLER, E. EUGENE. EDUCATION AT BUCKS COUNTY PRISON. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 22-25, 1967.

THE BUCKS COUNTY (PENNSYLVANIA) PRISON HAS A CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDES SEVERAL ACADEMIC SUBJECTS TAUGHT BY VOLUNTEER TEACHERS RECRUITED FROM THE COMMUNITY. THE PROGRAM COSTS THE COUNTY ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, AND NO FUNDS NEED BE DIVERTED FROM THE PRISON'S BUDGET. NUMEROUS PRISONERS HAVE LEARNED TO READ AND WRITE AND SEVERAL HAVE PASSED HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY TESTS. ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IS THE SHORT LENGTH OF STAY; THE AVERAGE INMATE'S STAY IS ONLY 54 DAYS.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100042532999

CLARK, JESSE E. THE TEXAS PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 26-29, 1967.

THE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1963. THE OBJECT OF THE RELEASE PREPARATION PROGRAM IS TO EASE THE TRANSITION OF PRISONERS' REENTRY INTO SOCIETY. THE PROGRAM COMBINES LECTURES, PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING, DRIVER TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT. PRE-RELEASE MANUALS ARE GIVEN TO EACH INMATE. MORE THAN THREE-HUNDRED MEN ARE ENROLLED IN THE PROGRAM.

ASSISTANT WARDEN, PRE-RELEASE CENTER  
RICHMOND, TEXAS

0100042533999

MORGAN, DAVID I. INDIVIDUAL AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS RELATED TO PRISON ESCAPE. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 30-32, 1967.

SPECIFIC VARIABLES RELATED TO ESCAPE BEHAVIOR ARE ISOLATED IN THIS STUDY. A SAMPLE WAS COMPRISED OF WHITE MALES ASSIGNED TO SOUTH CAROLINA MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON. INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM RECORDS ON 50 INMATES WHO HAD ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE WAS COMPARED WITH INFORMATION ON 50 NON-ESCAPEES. OF THE VARIABLES INVESTIGATED, NINE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO ESCAPE BEHAVIOR. AMONG THE VARIABLES WERE (1) LENGTH OF SENTENCE; (2) MARITAL STATUS; (3) NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS; AND (4) EDUCATION. THE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH RESULTS OF OTHER STUDIES DEALING WITH THIS SUBJECT.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

0100042534999

MORRISON, JUNE. CORRECTIONAL AFTER-CARE OF JUVENILES IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(2) 35-37, 1967.

ARIZONA NOW HAS 22 FULL-TIME AFTERCARE OFFICERS WHO SUPERVISE ALL BOYS WHO ARE RELEASED FROM THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE SUPERVISED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, A PRIVATE ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTION. THE JUVENILE AFTERCARE PROGRAM IS THE RESULT OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION AND THERE IS A SERIOUS LACK OF CENTRALIZED PLANNING AT THE STATE LEVEL TO COORDINATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA

0100042535999

BRASSINNE, LE CENTRE PENITENTIAIRE AGRICOLE DE CASABIANDA (CORSE). (THE AGRICULTURAL CORRECTION CENTER OF CASABIANDA IN CORSICA.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 20(6) 185-203, 1966.

FOLLOWING A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL ORIENTATION CENTER AT FRESNES AND THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OF FLEURY-MEROGIS IN PARIS, THE CORRECTIONAL FARM OF CASABIANDA IN CORSICA IS DESCRIBED. CASABIANDA IS THE ONLY OPEN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN FRANCE CHARACTERIZED BY (1) AN ABSENCE OF PHYSICAL MEANS AGAINST ESCAPE, (2) THE PRESENCE OF A DISCIPLINE ARRIVED AT BY MUTUAL CONSENT, AND (3) AN APPEAL TO THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INMATE TOWARD THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH HE LIVES. FACTS AND FIGURES ARE PRESENTED ON THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE INSTITUTION, ITS ARCHITECTURE, STAFF, INMATES, ACTIVITIES, WORK, AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

0100042536999

HESS, ALBERT G., FERRACUTI, FRANCO, HESS, JULIA KEH-FANG KAO. THE YOUNG ADULT OFFENDER BIBLIOGRAPHY. MILAN, A. GIUFFRE, 1967. 198 P. \$5.00

THE PRIMARY AIM OF THIS INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IS TO COVER COMPREHENSIVELY THE LITERATURE OF THE LAST 12 YEARS DEALING WITH THE ETIOLOGY, PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND TREATMENT OF YOUNG ADULT CRIME. THE ITEMS ARE LISTED BY COUNTRY AND, WITHIN EACH COUNTRY, BY AUTHOR. THE SUBJECT INDEX LISTS A GENERAL CATEGORY AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF SPECIFIC THOUGH COMPREHENSIVE HEADINGS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042537999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. CORRECTION IN THE UNITED STATES A SURVEY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 3(1) 1-281, 1967. \$2.50

A NATION-WIDE SURVEY OF CORRECTION IN THE UNITED STATES WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. WHILE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO HELP THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ASSESS THE NATION-WIDE STATUS OF CORRECTION AND PROVIDE A BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS, THE REPORT CONTAINS INFORMATION OF VALUE FOR PLANNING EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS AT ALL GOVERNMENT LEVELS. INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED FROM A COMBINATION OF STATE AND LOCAL SOURCES AND DIVIDED INTO NINE FUNCTIONAL SERVICES OR SYSTEMS (1) JUVENILE DETENTION; (2) JUVENILE PROBATION; (3) JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS; (4) JUVENILE AFTERCARE; (5) MISDEMEANANT PROBATION; (6) LOCAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND JAILS; (7) ADULT PROBATION; (8) STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULTS; AND (9) PAROLE. NATIONAL ESTIMATES ON CORRECTIONAL SERVICES NOT USUALLY OPERATED BY STATE AGENCIES WERE OBTAINED FROM A SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF 250 COUNTIES. IF WELL-BALANCED AND EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS ARE TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE FRAGMENTATION OF SERVICES DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT MUST BE OVERCOME. EACH STATE MUST DEVELOP THE MEANS TO COORDINATE PLANNING SO THAT PRIORITIES FOR PROGRAM SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT CAN BE GIVEN TO THOSE SERVICES THAT SHOW THE GREATEST PROMISE FOR ENABLING OFFENDERS TO ACHIEVE A SATISFACTORY SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. STATE AND REGIONAL PATTERNS OF SERVICE WILL GENERALLY PRODUCE

BETTER RESULTS THAN WILL STATE SUBSIDIES FOR LIMITED LOCAL FUNCTIONS ADMINISTRATIVELY UNRELATED TO OTHER CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. A GREATER ALLOCATION OF STATE FUNDS AND STAFF FOR PROBATION, PAROLE, AND OTHER FORMS OF COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES WILL BOTH REDUCE STATE EXPENDITURES FOR INSTITUTIONS AND ENABLE THE INSTITUTIONS TO PROVIDE SPECIALIZED SERVICES TO SMALLER POPULATIONS. BY PROVIDING GRANTS TO STATES ACCORDING TO WELL-DOCUMENTED PRIORITIES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD PROMOTE UNIFORMLY HIGH STANDARDS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. WHILE MANY NEW AND PROMISING PROGRAMS ARE BEING OPERATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, THE REPORT FINDS THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF ALL CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES HAVE NOT DEVELOPED SUCH PROGRAMS. SUCCESSFUL NEW APPROACHES FOR REDIRECTING OFFENDERS, PIONEERED BY SOME STATES AND MADE POSSIBLE IN A FEW OTHERS BY FEDERAL AND FOUNDATION GRANTS, MUST BECOME INCORPORATED IN THE PROGRAMS OF ALL STATES. PROSPECTS FOR ESTABLISHING A VARIETY OF ALTERNATIVES TO MASS CUSTODY AND MASS CASELOADS CAN BECOME A REALITY THROUGH JOINT STATE AND FEDERAL PLANNING. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT NEW ROLES FOR THE VOLUNTEER BE FOUND AND THAT CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AT ALL LEVELS OF CORRECTIONAL PLANNING, ACTION, AND RESEARCH BE ENCOURAGED.

44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042538999

HAYES, ROBERT E. COMMON FALLACIES IN CRITICISM OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS ON RIGHTS OF ACCUSED. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(5) 425-428, 1967.

SEVERAL COMMON FALLACIES AND ILLOGICAL ARGUMENTS UNDERLIE TOO MUCH OF THE CURRENT CRITICISM OF U. S. COURT DECISIONS EXPANDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS. THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THESE FALLACIES AND EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT DISCUSSIONS OF THESE DECISIONS MAY COME TO FOCUS MORE LOGICALLY AND REASONABLY ON THE CENTRAL ISSUES.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE  
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

0100042539999

MCWILLIAMS, J. MICHAEL. "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS" USE AND MISUSE OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(5) 451-455, 1967.

THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION PROHIBITING "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT" HAS BEEN APPLIED TO THE STATES BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT. AT LEAST TWO DIFFERENT STANDARDS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED FOR DETERMINING WHAT IS "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL," AND THE RECENT CASE, ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA (1962), WHILE PERHAPS MISUSING THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT, PORTENDS A TIME WHEN THE AMENDMENT MAY HAVE MUCH WIDER APPLICATION.

0100042540999

MCLFAN, DANIELS. AN ANSWER TO THE CHALLENGE OF KENT. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(5) 456-457, 1967.

IF JUVENILE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE TO REMAIN FREE OF FEDERALLY IMPOSED STANDARDS, THE STATES MUST HEED THE WARNINGS OF THE KENT CASE BY ESTABLISHING RULES OF

PROCEDURE THAT BOTH SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF JUVENILES AND PROVIDE FOR PROPER TREATMENT. IF THE STATES FAIL TO DO THIS, JUVENILE JURISDICTION WILL BE WAIVED TO ADULT COURTS.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE  
JUNEAU, ALASKA

0100042541999

MENDELSON, ALLAN I. IN-FLIGHT CRIME THE INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC PICTURE UNDER THE TOKYO CONVENTION. VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW, 53(3) 509-563, 1967.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD UNDERTAKE A BROAD AND FUNDAMENTAL REVIEW OF THE METHOD BY AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT WILL EXERCISE EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES COMMITTED ABOARD AIRCRAFT. THIS REVIEW CAN BE UNDERTAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RATIFICATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE TOKYO CONVENTION. THE REVIEW SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN A CALM AND DELIBERATE MANNER, FREE FROM THE SENSE OF URGENCY AND EMERGENCY THAT HAS CHARACTERIZED PREVIOUS EFFORTS BY THE U. S. IN THIS COMPLICATED AREA OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. A "PLACE OF LANDING" BASIS OF JURISDICTION SHOULD BE ENACTED AND U. S. EXTRADITION PRACTICES REVISED IN ORDER TO EMBARK ON AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH BOTH TO THE EXERCISE OF U. S. EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OVER AIRCRAFT OFFENSES AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CASES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. (AUTH. ED.)

ATTORNEY, OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100042542999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NEW YORK CITY). CORRECTION IN INDIANA A STUDY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS. STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADULT CORRECTION. NEW YORK, 1967, VARIOUS PAGINGS, APP. (VOLUME 1)

THIS REPORT IS THE RESULT OF A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF CORRECTIONS IN INDIANA WHICH WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AT THE REQUEST OF THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION STUDY COMMITTEE. THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, ITS STAFF AND PROGRAMS, THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS, AND PROBATION AND PAROLE WERE EXAMINED. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE IMPLEMENTATION ARE (1) THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BE ORGANIZED IN ACCORD WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THE "STANDARD ACT FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES"; (2) THAT A CONTINUOUS TRAINING PROGRAM BE INSTITUTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT; (3) THAT THE POPULATION IN ALL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BE REDUCED THROUGH AN INCREASED USE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE; (4) THAT THE STATE ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROBATION WHICH SHOULD BE UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; AND (5) THAT PROBATION AND PAROLE BE STRENGTHENED AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS DEVELOPED. CONTENTS INTRODUCTION; MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS; CENTRAL OFFICE; PROBATION IN INDIANA; INDIANA STATE FARM; INDIANA STATE REFORMATORY; INDIANA STATE PRISON; INDIANA WOMEN'S PRISON; PAROLE IN INDIANA; PRISON INDUSTRIES; INDIANA STATUTES.

44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042543999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NEW YORK CITY). CORRECTIONS IN INDIANA A STUDY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS. STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JUVENILE CORRECTION. NEW YORK, 1967, VARIOUS PAGINGS, APP. (VOLUME 2)

IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN INDIANA CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED, ESPECIALLY THOSE UNDER STATE AUSPICES. THE REPORT CONTENDS THAT PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY IN INDIANA IS AT LEAST A QUARTER CENTURY BEHIND THE TIMES. AMONG THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE (1) THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BE MODERNIZED; (2) THAT IMPROVEMENTS IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS BE MADE; (3) THAT THE POPULATION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOLS BE REDUCED; AND (4) THAT A RESEARCH UNIT BE ESTABLISHED. CONTENTS SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS; THE INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL; THE INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042544999

ZANDER, MICHAEL. BAIL A RE-APPRAISAL (PART III). CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(MARCH) 129-142, 1967.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM GOVERNING THE DETERMINATION OF BAIL APPLICATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN REQUIRES REFORM. A SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT WOULD BE EFFECTED BY AUTOMATIC BAIL GRANTS TO THE WHOLE RANGE OF RELATIVELY MINOR OFFENDERS WHO CLUTTER UP THE PRISONS. IN THE MORE SERIOUS CASES, THE RIAS SHOULD STILL BE IN FAVOR OF BAIL UNLESS THERE ARE GOOD REASONS TO THE CONTRARY, FOR EXAMPLE, IF DETENTION IS REQUIRED TO PROTECT SOCIETY FROM SERIOUS DANGER. THE MAGISTRATES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO SATISFY THEMSELVES THAT SUCH REASONS EXIST BY QUESTIONING POLICE OBJECTIONS (IF NECESSARY, IN CAMERA) AND INSISTING THAT THEY BE SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE. THE MAGISTRATES SHOULD HAVE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACCUSED AND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED OR EVEN REQUIRED TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF FACTORS RELATING TO HIS PERSONAL BACKGROUND THAT PROVIDE CLUES AS TO WHETHER OR NOT HE IS RELIABLE AND CAN BE TRUSTED ON BAIL. THE PROCESS OF MAKING BAIL DETERMINATIONS NEEDS TO BECOME MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM. WE CANNOT BE SATISFIED THAT AT PRESENT COURTS DEVOTE AN AVERAGE OF ONLY TWO MINUTES TO DECIDE, USUALLY ON INADEQUATE INFORMATION, WHETHER A PERSON WHO HAS NOT YET BEEN CONVICTED SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO PRISON. (AUTH. ED.)

LECTURER IN LAW  
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100042545999

TORRE, CARMEN T. EL ABORTO CONSIDERACIONES MEDICO LEGALES EN TORNO AL PROBLEMA EN PUERTO RICO. (ABORTION MEDICAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PROBLEM IN PUERTO RICO.) REVISTA JURIDICA DE LA



THE ABORTION PROBLEM IN PUERTO RICO POSES A SERIOUS PROBLEM TO SOCIETY. THE EXISTING LEGISLATION SEEMS INADEQUATE TO SOLVE THE PREVAILING PROBLEM, AND THERE IS AN INCREASING TENDENCY TOWARD ILLEGAL ABORTION. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES OF THE PEOPLE ARE A HANDICAP IN THE SEARCH FOR MORE SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS. THIS AREA REVEALS THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF LAW AND SCIENCE AS A MEANS OF MAKING LAW A VITAL AND REALISTIC FORCE IN DEALING WITH SOCIAL CONDITIONS. THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS INVOLVED IN THE ABORTION PROBLEM POINT TOWARD THE NEED OF A DIFFERENT LEGAL APPROACH TO THE SITUATION. BEING CONSCIOUS OF THE LACK OF RELEVANT SCIENTIFIC DATA CONCERNING SOCIAL CONDITIONING FACTORS OF THE PROBLEM IN THE COMMUNITY, IT IS PROPOSED THAT A MODERATE POLICY OF REFORM WITH THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF ADAPTING LEGAL CRITERIA TO THE MEDICAL REALITY INVOLVED BE ADOPTED. THUS, A CHANGE OF THE PRESENT LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR ABORTION SO AS TO WIDEN THE CONCEPT OF HEALTH, BOTH IN TERMS OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION AND PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS IS RECOMMENDED. (AUTH. ED.)

0100042546999

PATI, PRASANNA K. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE TREATMENT OF SOCIOPATHY. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 13(2) 70-75, 1967.

IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE IS A REAL NEED FOR A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN THE REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH SOCIALLY DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE EMOTIONALLY INADEQUATE AND THE SOCIALLY DEPRIVED OFTEN RESORT TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR TO GAIN STATUS IN SOCIETY HOWEVER, THE PERSONS IN OUR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS REPRESENT ONLY A MINORITY OF THE SOCIOPATHS WITHIN SOCIETY. AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO IDENTIFY THOSE WHO HAVE THE BEST REHABILITATION POTENTIAL AND TREAT THEM APART FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. PERSONS WHOSE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS ROOTED ON A NEUROTIC BASIS AND PERSONS IN WHOM SOCIOPATHY IS STILL EGO-ALIFN COULD PROFIT FROM AN ACTIVE THERAPEUTIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM USING A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN AN OPEN MILIEU.

CONSULTING PSYCHIATRIST, MACLAREN SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
WOODBURN, OREGON

0100042547999

MARGULIES, MURRAY E. NEUROLOGIC ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 13(2) 90-102, 1967.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME MAY OFTEN BE THE RESULT OF MENTAL ILLNESS CAUSED BY THE PHYSICAL OR BIOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE BRAIN, AS THE CELLULAR ELEMENTS OF THE BRAIN CONTROL BOTH PSYCHIC AND PHYSICAL LIFE. THE HYPOTHALMUS IN PARTICULAR IS RELATED TO THE EMOTIONAL STATE IN PSYCHIC BEHAVIOR. PSYCHIATRY CAN ONLY MAKE REAL PROGRESS THROUGH AN ORGANIC APPROACH.

NEUROLOGIC SECTION  
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

0100042548999

KANNO, EILA. EXTRADITION AND LEGAL SAFEGUARDS IN



SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW, 22(205) 44-47, 1967.

THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES; IN POLICE MATTERS, THEY OFTEN ACT AS ONE LARGE STATE. SPECIAL INTER-SCANDINAVIAN EXTRADITION LAWS ENACTED IN 1959, 1960, AND 1961 HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE PRACTICE OF EXTRADITION. ACCORDING TO THESE LAWS, EXTRADITION IS WARRANTED IN ANY CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT REGARDLESS OF THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE; THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE AS A LIMITING FACTOR FOR EXTRADITION HAS BEEN ALMOST ELIMINATED; AND A CITIZEN MAY BE EXTRADITED FROM HIS OWN COUNTRY. DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS ARE NOT USED AT ANY STAGE OF THE PROCEDURE. THE EXTRADITION REQUEST IS MADE BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OR POLICE OFFICIAL WHERE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED AND (IN FINLAND) ADDRESSED TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. IF THE PERSON IN QUESTION OBJECTS, HIS PROBABLE GUILT HAS TO BE ESTABLISHED BEFORE A COURT WHOSE DECISION FORMS THE BASIS ON WHICH THE REQUEST IS EITHER REJECTED OR ACCEPTED.

FINNISH INTERPOL NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU  
HELSINKI, FINLAND

0100042549999

KONIEZKO, KURT, LEVITT, ALBERT. THE CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG ADDICTS. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 13(2) 102-117, 1967.

A CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG ADDICTS IS PRESENTED BASED ON PSYCHO-BIOSOCIAL FACTORS. SPECIFIC CATEGORIES HAVING DISTINCT DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS ARE PROPOSED. THE ADDICT POPULATION FROM WHICH THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME WAS DEVELOPED CONSISTS OF PAROLEES WHO ARE PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO SLUM DWELLERS OF THE LOWEST SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP. THE MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ADDICTS IN THIS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM ARE (1) PRIMARY ADDICT; (2) SYMPTOMATIC ADDICT; (3) CRIMINAL ADDICT; (4) SITUATIONAL ADDICT; (5) SUCCESS AND FAILURE ADDICT; (6) MEDICAL ADDICT; (7) PHYSICIAN ADDICT; AND (8) SCHIZOPHRENIC ADDICT.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100042550999

STEER, D. J. THE MOTORING OFFENDER--WHO IS HE? CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL(NO NUMBER) 214-224, 1967.

T. C. WILLETT'S CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD IS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH TRAFFIC OFFENDERS. IN THIS STUDY, A SAMPLE OF 653 PERSONS IN A LONDON HOME COUNTY WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF ONE OF SIX MOTORING OFFENSES WERE EXAMINED. SOME OF THE IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS DRAWN WERE THAT SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENDERS, CONTRARY TO PUBLIC BELIEF, ARE NOT A RANDOM CROSS-SECTION OF THE MOTORING POPULATION. THEY WORK AT A MANUAL OCCUPATION; ARE MOST OFTEN MALES, MOTORCYCLISTS, AND MORE CRIMINAL IN TERMS OF PRIOR CONVICTION THAN THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO SHOW THAT DATA SUPPORT DIFFERENT CONCLUSIONS. THE DATA IN CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD SHOW THAT, ACCORDING TO THE OFFENDERS' MAJOR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, THEY FALL INTO TWO DISTINCT GROUPS. THE "DISHONEST" OFFENDERS (THOSE CONVICTED OF FAILING TO INSURE AGAINST

THIRD-PARTY RISKS AND DRIVING WHILE DISQUALIFIED) EXHIBIT THE CHARACTERISTICS WILLETT ATTRIBUTED TO SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENDERS IN GENERAL. THE "DRIVING" OFFENDERS (THOSE CONVICTED OF CAUSING DEATH BY DANGEROUS DRIVING, RECKLESS DRIVING, DRUNKEN DRIVING, OR FAILING TO STOP AFTER AN ACCIDENT) SEEM TO LIVE UP TO THE POPULAR STEREOTYPE OF THE TYPICAL TRAFFIC OFFENDER. IN AGE, SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION, AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS THEY WERE A FAIR CROSS-SECTION OF THE MOTORING POPULATION.

0100042551999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NEW YORK CITY). FAMILY CONSULTATION CENTER FOR WESTERN NEVADA A SURVEY FOR THE YOUTH COORDINATING COUNCIL. NEW YORK, 1967, 54 P.

THIS SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY FOR THE YOUTH COORDINATING COUNCIL (WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA) PERTAINS TO THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TREATMENT CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS IN WESTERN NEVADA. THE MAJOR FINDING WAS THAT THE EXISTING SERVICES ARE INADEQUATE AND THE NEED FOR A TREATMENT FACILITY IS REAL. THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY INCLUDED (1) DETERMINING THE EXACT KINDS OF YOUNGSTERS TO BE SERVED; (2) DEVELOPING CRITERIA FOR THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF YOUNGSTERS ELIGIBLE FOR THIS SERVICE; (3) DETERMINING THE SIZE OF THE PROBLEM; (4) DETERMINING THE TYPE AND SIZE OF STAFF; (5) DEVELOPING GENERAL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS; AND (6) ESTIMATING OPERATING COSTS. TWENTY-TWO RECOMMENDATIONS IN ALL, SIX ON EXISTING AGENCIES AND 16 ON THE PROPOSED TREATMENT CENTER ARE OFFERED. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE (1) THAT A TREATMENT CENTER BE BUILT; (2) THAT THE TREATMENT CENTER SHOULD BELONG TO WESTERN NEVADA, NOT JUST WASHOE COUNTY; (3) THAT GROUP THERAPY SHOULD BE A NECESSARY PART OF THE PROGRAM; (4) THAT THE CENTER RENDER OUT-PATIENT SERVICE ONLY; AND (5) THAT FUNDING BE BEGUN IMMEDIATELY.

44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042552999

REID, WILLIAM, KEETON, W. PAGE. PROPOSED REVISION OF THE TEXAS PENAL CODE. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(3) 399-412, 1967.

TEXAS' CURRENT PENAL CODE, BASED ON THE ORIGINAL PENAL CODE OF 1856, IS INADEQUATE TO MEET THE PROBLEMS OF CRIMINALITY IN A MODERN SOCIETY. SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN THE CODE HAVE BEEN MADE SPORADICALLY, RESULTING IN INCONSISTENCIES AND OVERLAPPING AMONG SECTIONS OF THE CODE. RECOGNIZING THE NEED FOR RATIONAL ORDER AND CERTAINTY IN THE CRIMINAL LAW, THE STATE BAR OF TEXAS, IN 1965, APPOINTED A COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE. THE NEED FOR REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE AND THE ORGANIZATION AND GOALS OF THE STATE BAR COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO THE TASK ARE THE SUBJECTS OF THIS ARTICLE. (AUTH.)

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW  
AUSTIN, TEXAS

0100042553999

COHEN, FRED. REFLECTIONS ON THE REVISION OF THE TEXAS PENAL CODE. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(3) 413-433, 1967.

THOSE CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF REVISING THE TEXAS PENAL CODE FACE THE PROBLEM OF CREATING A RATIONAL, WORKABLE BODY OF LAW THAT IS BOTH SCIENTIFICALLY SOUND AND POLITICALLY ACCEPTABLE. WITH VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT THAT THE PRESENT CRIMINAL CODE IS INADEQUATE, AND WITH THE LIKELIHOOD OF STRONG DISAGREEMENT ON JUST HOW IT IS INADEQUATE, THIS PRESENTATION ATTEMPTS TO ASSAY A FEW OF THE MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE REFORM AND TO SUPPORT SOME SOLUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW  
AUSTIN, TEXAS

0100042554999

LAFAYE, WAYNE R. PENAL CODE REVISION CONSIDERING THE PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES OF THE POLICE. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(3) 434-454, 1967.

SINCE THE SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW DEFINES THE JOB OF THE POLICE, MANY OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE POLICE ARE DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE LAWS SOCIETY REQUIRES THEM TO ENFORCE. EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF SOME LAWS CAN ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE USE OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE. OTHER LAWS PLACE UPON THE POLICE THE BURDEN OF PERFORMING WHAT ARE ESSENTIALLY SOCIAL SERVICES. FURTHERMORE, MANY LAWS ARE OUT OF TOUCH WITH PRESENT PUBLIC MORES AND THEREFORE ASK THE POLICE TO SUFFER A LOSS OF PUBLIC RESPECT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF FULL ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW. THUS, IF A PENAL CODE IS TO BE NOT ONLY PUBLICLY ACCEPTABLE BUT ALSO WORKABLE IN ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION BY THE POLICE, THE PROBLEMS AND PRESENT PRACTICES OF THE POLICE MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE PROCESS OF PENAL CODE REVISION. (AUTH. ED.)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
URBANA, ILLINOIS

0100042555999

RUBIN, SOL. ALLOCATION OF AUTHORITY IN THE SENTENCING-CORRECTION DECISION. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(3) 455-469, 1967.

A REVIEW IS MADE OF THE VARIOUS SENTENCING SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON SENTENCING BY JURY, BY BOARD, AND BY JUDGES. ON THE BASIS OF THE REVIEW IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE APPROPRIATE ALLOCATIONS OF AUTHORITY IN THE SENTENCING-CORRECTION DECISION SHOULD BE THE FOLLOWING THE DECISION CONCERNING THE CHOICE OF DISPOSITIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY THE JUDGE, NOT BY A BOARD OR JURY; IF THE SENTENCE IS A COMMITMENT, THE MAXIMUM TERM SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY A JUDGE AND NOT FIXED BY A BOARD OR JURY, OR FIXED AUTOMATICALLY; THERE SHOULD BE NO MINIMUM TERM FOR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY; PAROLE RELEASE SHOULD BE BY A BOARD RATHER THAN BY A JUDGE, AND THE BOARD SHOULD HAVE THE POWER TO DISCHARGE BEFORE THE MAXIMUM TERM HAS BEEN SERVED. IN GENERAL, THERE MUST BE AN EXPANSION OF SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT ALLOW SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY, AND AN EXPANSION OF CONTROLS ON THE JUDGE DIRECTED TOWARD MAKING SENTENCING MORE JUDICIAL THAN IT IS TODAY. (AUTH. ED.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
44 EAST 23 STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

0100042556999

RAAB, GEORGE WILLIAM, FURGESON, WILLIAM ROYAL. TEXAS SENTENCING PRACTICES A STATISTICAL STUDY. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(3) 471-503, 1967.

THIS STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER TEXAS FELONY OFFENDERS WITH SIMILAR SENTENCING FACTORS THAT ARE CONSIDERED RELEVANT ARE BEING SENTENCED UNIFORMLY, AND WHETHER OFFENDERS WITH DISSIMILAR RELEVANT FACTORS ARE RECEIVING INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT. THE SELECTED SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY COVERED CASE DISPOSITIONS FROM JUNE 1965 TO JUNE 1966. DISPOSITIONS RECORDED IN EACH CHOSEN DISTRICT COURT EVERY OTHER MONTH WERE EXAMINED AND DATA ON 1,720 CASES WERE ACCUMULATED. MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS WAS USED TO MEASURE THE EFFECT OF VARIATIONS WITHIN SENTENCING FACTORS UPON SEVERITY OF SENTENCE. THOSE SENTENCING FACTORS REPRESENTING ELEMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT HAD A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT UPON PREDICTED SENTENCE SEVERITY WERE PRETRIAL FREEDOM, COUNSEL, AND TRIAL COURT. VARIATIONS IN THE CODE OF PROCEDURE, PLEA, AND IDENTITY OF THE SENTENCING AUTHORITY DID NOT. SINCE NONE OF THESE FACTORS REASONABLY RELATE TO THE MORAL CULPABILITY, CRIMINAL TENDENCIES, AND REHABILITATION POTENTIAL OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS, THEY SHOULD HAVE NO EFFECT UPON SENTENCE SEVERITY. TO THE EXTENT THAT THESE FACTORS INCREASE OR DECREASE THE SEVERITY OF SENTENCES, OFFENDERS POSSESSING SIMILAR RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS ARE UNLIKELY TO RECEIVE UNIFORM TREATMENT, AND THE EXISTENCE OF SENTENCE INEQUALITIES MAY BE INFERRED. ALSO, THE FACT THAT VARIATIONS IN AGE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AND RACE HAD NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE SEVERITY OF THE SENTENCE INDICATES THAT SENTENCES OF FELONY OFFENDERS IN TEXAS ARE NOT BEING INDIVIDUALIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRESENTLY ACCEPTED SENTENCING THEORY.

0100042557999

HAWORTH, CHARLES R. THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL DURING POLICE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(3) 504-525, 1967.

THE BASIC RATIONALE OF THE RIGHT-TO-COUNSEL DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IS APPLICABLE TO POLICE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES, AND ALTHOUGH MOST OF THESE PROCEDURES DO NOT VIOLATE THE FIFTH AMENDMENT, OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF AN ACCUSED MUST BE RESPECTED WHILE HE IS IN POLICE CUSTODY. COUNSEL SHOULD BE PRESENT AT ANY IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OF DUE PROCESS MAY OCCUR. ALTHOUGH TAKING FINGERPRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND HANDWRITING EXEMPLARS DO NOT PRESENT SERIOUS QUESTIONS OF DUE PROCESS, OTHER POLICE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES SUCH AS VOICE IDENTIFICATION, THE OBSERVATION OF EXTERNAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND BODY SEARCH DO. THUS TO PREVENT THE VIOLATION OF ANY DUE PROCESS RIGHTS, THE POLICE MUST WARN AN ACCUSED OF HIS RIGHT TO COUNSEL BEFORE ANY OF THESE PROCEDURES ARE CONDUCTED. AN IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT COUNSEL BEING PRESENT SHOULD THEN RESULT IN A SIXTH AMENDMENT VIOLATION.

0100042558999

HOOVER, JOHN EDGAR. LAW ENFORCEMENT STATES ITS VIEWS. VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW, 12(3) 457-468, 1967.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES STRONGLY SUPPORTS PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED AND SEEKS TO COMPLY

WITH THE JUDICIAL DECISIONS OF THE LAND. IT NEEDS THE TOOLS, TRAINED MANPOWER, AND PUBLIC SUPPORT TO CARRY OUT THESE OBJECTIVES.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100042559999

GAFNI, MIRIAM, WELSH, BARNEY B. POST CONVICTION PROBLEMS AND THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT. VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW, 12(3) 545-602, 1967.

HAVING DEALT EXTENSIVELY WITH THE PRE-CONVICTION AREA OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IS NOW FACED WITH A NUMBER OF POST-CONVICTION CHALLENGES. IN DRAFTING ANY FUTURE LEGISLATION, PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS SHOULD BE GUARANTEED AT ALL STAGES OF THE PROCEEDINGS WHICH WILL MAKE THE STATUTORY SCHEME INVULNERABLE TO CONSTITUTIONAL ATTACK. THE MARYLAND DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT STATUTE GRANTED PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS FROM THE OUTSET, HAS BEEN TESTED MANY TIMES, AND IS STILL BEING TESTED IN THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE HAS PROVIDED NO PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS AND, UNTIL RECENTLY, MET WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION. THE MARYLAND STATUTE HAS BEEN UPHELD SEVERAL TIMES IN RECENT YEARS; IF AND WHEN THE PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE IS SUBJECTED TO A PROPER CONSTITUTIONAL TEST IN THE COURTS, IT SHOULD BE STRUCK DOWN.

0100042560999

STEINGUT, STANLEY, REISMAN, LEONARD, NEIER, ARYEH, GOLDEN, ELLIOTT, BLUMENTHAL, ALBERT H. PANEL ON WIRETAPPING. BROOKLYN LAW REVIEW, 33(2) 253-279, 1967.

THIS SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES THE PROS AND CONS OF WIRETAPPING BY POLICE OFFICIALS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE DUE PROCESS RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. IT IS COMPRISED OF FIVE SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE NEW YORK STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ASSOCIATION ON JANUARY 27, 1967.

NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

0100042561999

CUCKETT, R. BORSTAL TRAINING A FOLLOW-UP STUDY. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 150-183, 1967.

IN THIS STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BORSTAL TRAINING, THE RECONVICTION RATE OF EX-INMATES IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE ESSENTIAL CRITERION OF THE OVERALL EFFECT OF TRAINING. THE TOTAL SAMPLE CONSISTS OF 770 BOYS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM HUNTERCOMBE AND SIX OTHER BRITISH INSTITUTIONS IN 1962 AND 1963, MATCHED IN TERMS OF THE MANNHEIM-WILKINS PREDICTION GRADES. OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE, 308 HAD NOT BEEN RECONVICTED OR RECALLED AFTER 24 MONTHS OF LIBERTY; THIS REPRESENTS A SUCCESS RATE OF 40 PERCENT. THESE RESULTS MUST NOT BE ACCEPTED AS TYPICAL OF THE TOTAL RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE BORSTAL SYSTEM. THE INCIDENCE OF FAILURE INDICATES THAT THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF FREEDOM ARE THE MOST CRUCIAL. THE DIFFERENCES IN RESULTS AMONG INSTITUTIONS ARE DESCRIBED.

H. M. REMAND CENTRE  
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

0100042562999

MCKISSACK, I. J. THE PEAK AGE FOR PROPERTY CRIMES.  
BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 184-194, 1967.

THE FACT THAT THE PEAK AGE FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY FOR MALES IN GREAT BRITAIN IS 13 OR 14 HAS BEEN A FEATURE OF BRITISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR MANY YEARS. THE COINCIDENCE OF THE PEAK AGE WITH THE LAST YEAR OF COMPULSORY SCHOOLING SUGGESTS A CAUSAL CONNECTION. STATISTICALLY DETERMINING THE PEAK AGE FOR THESE CRIMES IS PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE LOW DETECTION RATE OF THE CRIMES AND BECAUSE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND WILLINGNESS TO PROSECUTE. IN SPITE OF THESE DIFFICULTIES, IT APPEARS THAT AGE 14 REPRESENTS A REAL PEAK IN THE KINDS OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY CARRIED OUT BY SCHOOL AGE OFFENDERS AND THAT THIS PEAK DOES REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT FEATURE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND CRIME. THE LESS SERIOUS PROPERTY CRIMES APPEAR TO BE A FEATURE OF THE SCHOOL YEARS AND PROBABLY GRADUALLY INCREASE IN NUMBER UP TO THE AGE OF 14. TO CLARIFY THIS PHENOMENON, CHANGES WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE GENERAL LIFE PATTERN WHEN A BOY LEAVES SCHOOL ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. FUTURE ANALYSES OF EMPIRICAL DATA MIGHT DO WELL TO USE THE SCHOOL LEAVING AGE (NOW 15) AS A USEFUL DIVISION POINT.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW  
GLASGOW, ENGLAND

0100042563999

CLARKE, R. V. G. SEASONAL AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF ABSCONDINGS BY APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 195-202, 1967.

IN A STUDY OF THE SEASONAL AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF ABSCONDING, THE RECORDS OF 610 ABSCONDINGS COMMITTED BY 476 BOYS OF KINGSWOOD CLASSIFYING SCHOOL (GREAT BRITAIN) DURING THE YEARS 1960-1964 WERE ANALYZED. THE STUDY DEMONSTRATED THAT ABSCONDING IS SUBJECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES, INCLUDING DAYLIGHT HOURS AND SUNSHINE. OTHER RELATIONSHIPS SUGGESTED BY THE FIGURES WERE ABSCONDING AND (1) TEMPERATURE, (2) DISTANCE OF THE HOME, AND (3) VARIABLES IN THE SCHOOL REGIME.

KINGSWOOD CLASSIFYING AND TRAINING SCHOOLS  
BRISTOL, ENGLAND

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GOLD, STANLEY. PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT OF SCHOOL TRUANTERS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 202-206, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE THE PROCEDURE IN GREAT BRITAIN WHEREBY CHILDREN WHO ARE CONSISTENTLY TRUANT FROM SCHOOL ARE REFERRED BY THE COURTS TO A RECEPTION CENTER FOR PSYCHIATRIC OPINION. THE SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS OF A GROUP OF 70 TRUANTERS WAS EXAMINED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION HAD BEEN HELPFUL. THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT WHEN THE PSYCHIATRIST'S RECOMMENDATION IS FULLY CARRIED OUT, A FAVORABLE OUTCOME MAY BE EXPECTED.

PRINCE HENRY'S HOSPITAL  
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA



0100042565999

LEEVES, R. E. WHAT CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION TO PROBATION HOSTELS? BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 207-214, 1967.

THIS STUDY WAS AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER THE CRITERIA PROBATION OFFICERS USED IN REFERRING YOUTHS TO A PROBATION HOSTEL (GROUP HOME) IN GREAT BRITAIN. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO EVERY PROBATION OFFICER WHO REQUESTED SPACE AT A HOSTEL FOR A PROBATIONER. INFORMATION WAS GATHERED ON SUCH FACTORS AS AGE; COMMITTING COURT; LAST ADDRESS; PREVIOUS OFFENSES; PRESENT OFFENSE; WHO SUGGESTED HOSTEL TREATMENT; EXPECTATION OF TREATMENT; AND REASONS FOR REFERRAL. WHEN CONSIDERING A YOUTH FOR HOSTEL TREATMENT, PROBATION OFFICERS TEND TO MAKE SELECTIONS BASED ON THE LESS SERIOUS RECORD AND BACKGROUND AND THE AVAILABILITY OF A HOME TO WHICH THE PROBATIONER MAY RETURN.

0100042566999

AKMAN, DOĞAN D. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA A SOCIOLOGIST'S VIEW ON THE RECENT REPORT. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 214-216, 1967.

THE RECENT REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ENTITLED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA IS THE PRODUCT OF COMPETENT LAWYERS WHO EXHIBIT AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. HOWEVER, SUCH A LEGALISTIC APPROACH IS INADEQUATE IN AN AREA WHICH REQUIRES EXTENSIVE SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE NOT BASED ON EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND THEY SUFFER FROM LACK OF IMAGINATION.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE  
OXFORD, ENGLAND

0100042567999

PARKER, GRAHAM. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA A LAWYER'S VIEW. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 216-221, 1967.

THE RECENT REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ENTITLED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA IS AN IMPRESSIVE DOCUMENT EXHIBITING SCHOLARSHIP AS WELL AS PRACTICALITY AND SUGGESTING A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY FOR THE FUTURE. IT IS A VALUABLE SOURCE BOOK ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WHICH INCLUDES THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE FUTURE OF RESEARCH. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS TAKE PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN IN INSTITUTIONS. A MORE LEGALISTIC APPROACH TO JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE WITH PROPER CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS IS RECOMMENDED.

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL  
TORONTO, CANADA

0100042568999

AKMAN, DOĞAN D., NORMANDEAU, ANDRE. THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CANADA A REPLICATION STUDY. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(2) 129-149, 1967. (ALSO IN CANADIAN LAW QUARTERLY, 9(3) 323-348, 1967.)

CRIME STATISTICS IN CANADA DO NOT ADEQUATELY MEASURE THE QUALITATIVE ASPECT OF CRIMINALITY. TO ACCOUNT FOR THIS QUALITATIVE ASPECT, SELLIN AND WOLFGANG CONSTRUCTED A



CRIME AND DELINQUENCY INDEX WHICH INCORPORATES A WEIGHING SYSTEM BASED ON A SCALE OF RELATIVE SERIOUSNESS DERIVED EMPIRICALLY FROM THE COMMUNITY. THE STUDY TESTED THE RELIABILITY OF THAT INDEX AND ATTEMPTED TO SEE IF A SIMILAR INDEX COULD BE DEVELOPED FOR CANADA. A TOTAL SAMPLE OF 2,745 STUDENTS, JUDGES, POLICE OFFICERS, AND WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS WERE TESTED ON THE RELATIVE SERIOUSNESS OF 14 OFFENSES. TABLES INDICATING THE RESULTS OF THESE TESTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS. THE CANADIAN STUDY SUPPORTED THE MINIMUM HYPOTHESIS OF SELLIN AND WOLFGANG, AND THE COMPARISON OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE (S & W) STUDENT GROUPS WITH THE CANADIAN STUDENT MAGNITUDE SCORES INDICATE A POWERFUL INVARIANCE ACROSS BORDERS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE SCALING PROCEDURES USED BY SELLIN AND WOLFGANG PRODUCE A RELIABLE AND STABLE INDEX WHICH IS THE BEST STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AVAILABLE AT THE PRESENT.

0100042569999

GREENFIELD, DONALD E. THE PROMPT COMPLAINT A DEVELOPING RULE OF EVIDENCE. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 9(3) 286-297, 1967.

IN ENGLAND AND CANADA, THE RULE THAT A PROMPT COMPLAINT MAY BE ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE APPLIES IN ALL CASES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. EVIDENCE OF A PROMPT COMPLAINT IS ADMISSIBLE SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING A JURY THE OPPORTUNITY TO JUDGE WHETHER THE CONDUCT OF THE COMPLAINANT WAS CONSISTENT WITH THE TESTIMONY. THERE ARE STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR EXTENDING THIS RULE TO INCLUDE ALL OFFENSES WHICH INVOLVE VIOLENCE TO THE PERSON. IN ALMOST ANY CASE WHERE THE DECISION IS LARGELY A MATTER OF ONE PERSON'S WORD AGAINST ANOTHER, THE QUESTION OF PROMPT COMPLAINT AND CONSISTENT CONDUCT MAY BE RELEVANT FOR THE JUDGE AND JURY. OUR SYSTEM OF LEGAL INQUIRY MAY BE IMPROVED BY A MORE GENERAL APPLICATION OF THIS RULE.

0100042570999

BIGELOW, S. TUPPER. WITNESSES OF TENDER YEARS. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 9(3) 298-314, 1967.

IF IT CANNOT BE PROVED THAT A CHILD WITNESS UNDERSTANDS THE NATURE OF AN OATH, CONVICTIONS BASED ON TESTIMONY ARE OFTEN NOT ACCEPTED BY THE COURTS OF APPEAL IN CANADA. THERE ARE THREE SOLUTIONS TO THIS PROBLEM (1) WAIVE THE REQUIRED OATH AND SUBSTITUTE AN AFFIRMATION THAT THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BY THE WITNESS SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH; (2) FOLLOW THE INTERROGATION OF THE WITNESS USED IN THE R. V. BANNERMAN, SUPRA CASE WHICH WAS UPHELD; AND (3) GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHILD WITNESS CONCERNING THE NATURE OF THE OATH BEFORE GOING INTO THE COURTROOM.

DEPUTY SENIOR MAGISTRATE, MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100042571999

BECK, S. M. VOLUNTARY CONDUCT AUTOMATISM, INSANITY AND DRUNKENNESS. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 9(3) 315-322, 1967.

THE R. V. O'BRIEN (1966) DECISION IN CANADA HAS BROUGHT PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY, A DISEASE WITH A PHYSICAL ORIGIN, WITHIN THE LEGAL SCOPE OF "DISEASES OF THE MIND." HERETOFORE, SUCH DISEASES REFERRED ONLY TO THOSE WHICH

COULD NOT BE TRACED TO A PHYSICAL ORGAN. AS A RESULT OF THE BROADENING OF TERMS, THE DEFENSE OF AUTOMATISM IS NOW THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY. THE CRIMINAL CODE SHOULD BE AMENDED TO ALLOW FOR SEVERAL CHOICES IN THE DISPOSITION OF SUCH CASES, SINCE THERE ARE MANY TIMES WHEN NEITHER NOT GUILTY BY REASONS OF INSANITY, OR UNQUALIFIED ACQUITTAL ARE APPROPRIATE. IN DRUNKENNESS CASES, IF ACUTE INTOXICATION AFFECTS THE BRAIN SO THAT A PERSON IS UNCONSCIOUS OF HIS BEHAVIOR, HE OUGHT NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTS.

0100042572999

HARRIS, ALLEN. MIRANDA V. ARIZONA IS IT BEING APPLIED? CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(3) 135-141, 1967.

THE INTERROGATION OF SUSPECTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE PERMITTED ONLY WHEN IT HAS BEEN OBJECTIVELY DETERMINED THAT IT IS A NECESSARY LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOL AND WHEN THE COMMUNITY HAS DECIDED, AFTER CAREFUL STUDY, THAT IN CERTAIN CLASSES OF CRIMINAL CASES, SOCIETY'S INTEREST IN THEIR SOLUTION IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE SUSPECT'S RIGHT TO AVOID INTERROGATION. THEN AND ONLY THEN WILL WE BE CLOSER TO A SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE THAT WILL EARN THE RESPECT OF EVERY SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION.

0100042573999

TURKINGTON, RICHARD CHASE. UNCONSTITUTIONALLY EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS AN EXAMINATION OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT AND THE WEEMS PRINCIPLE. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(3) 145-166, 1967.

IN THE UNITED STATES, MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ALLEVIATE THE TENDENCY TO APPLY HARSH PUNISHMENTS. PARDON, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, PROBATION, AND ALLOWANCES FOR "GOOD TIME" HAVE ALLEVIATED THE SEVERITY OF LONG-TERM SENTENCING. THESE DEVICES, HOWEVER, HAD NOT PROVED EFFECTIVE AND IN SOME SITUATIONS, PUNISHMENT HAS BEEN INCREASED RATHER THAN DECREASED. LEGISLATURES HAVE ENACTED PUNITIVE LAW IN THE NAME OF REHABILITATION, AND TREATMENT HAS BEEN USED AS A FACADE TO IMPLEMENT RETRIBUTION. IN DEFENDING THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, IT MAY BE SAID THAT INCREASED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT COULD NOT EFFECTIVELY HUMANIZE U. S. PENAL LAWS IF THE MAJORITY OF SOCIETY STILL ELECTS TO PUNISH.

0100042574999

U. S. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. THE REENTRY OF THE OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY, BY ELLIOT STUDD. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 22 P.

THIS PAPER OFFERS AN ANALYSIS OF THE TASKS OF THE REENTRY PROCESS AS A GUIDE FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND SCOPE OF PAROLE WORK AND THEREBY INCREASING THE PROPORTION OF PAROLE SUCCESSSES. IN THIS ANALYSIS, THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE PAROLE AGENCY FOR THE CONDITIONS DETERMINING SUCCESS OR FAILURE ARE GIVEN, SUGGESTING THAT A REVISION OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PAROLE, THE PAROLE AGENCY, AND OTHER COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE IN ATTEMPTING TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO PAROLE SUCCESS. (AUTH.)

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100042575999

ABDEL FATTAH, EZZAT. QUELQUES PROBLEMES POSES A LA JUSTICE PENALE PAR LA VICTIMOLOGIE. (THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY VICTIMOLOGY TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE.) ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 5(2) 335-361, 1966.

THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE SCIENCE OF VICTIMOLOGY MUST BE FACED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE IF IT IS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE. A JUST CRIMINAL CODE SHOULD NOT ONLY PRESCRIBE PENALTIES ON THE BASIS OF AN OFFENSE AND THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER, BUT IT MUST ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIM AND HIS BEHAVIOR. JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT THE ACTS AND THE CONDUCT OF THE VICTIM BE SANCTIONED IF THEY HAVE BEEN CONTRIBUTORY TO THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE. CRIMINOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY HAVE SHOWN THAT EVEN THE MOST RECENT CRIMINAL CODES HAVE BECOME OBSOLETE AND THAT THEY DO NOT REFLECT THE ADVANCES MADE BY THE SCIENCES. ON THE BASIS OF NEW KNOWLEDGE, NEW LEGAL DEFINITIONS AND A RADICAL CHANGE IN THE FOUNDATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE NECESSARY. THE DEVELOPMENTS IN VICTIMOLOGY CALL FOR A REEVALUATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND DANGEROUSNESS, AND A DETERMINATION OF SANCTIONS BASED NOT ON LEGAL FICTIONS AND ABSTRACT CONCEPTS, BUT ON THE PERSONALITY OF THE TWO PARTIES INVOLVED (THE OFFENDER AND THE VICTIM) AND THE ROLE EACH PLAYED IN THE OFFENSE.

0100042576999

KARANIKAS, DEMETRE. LE SERVICE MILITAIRE ET SON INFLUENCE SUR LA CRIMINALITE, (MILITARY SERVICE AND ITS EFFECT UPON CRIME.) ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 5(2) 363-370, 1966.

BASED ON GREECE'S EXPERIENCE, MILITARY SERVICE SEEMS TO BE A POSITIVE FACTOR IN REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AMONG YOUNG MEN. SHOULD MILITARY SERVICE EVER BE ABOLISHED, IT MAY HAVE TO BE REPLACED BY ANOTHER OBLIGATORY SERVICE, THE ESSENTIAL GOAL OF WHICH WOULD BE COLLABORATION IN THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY AND THE NATION.

0100042577999

NEWMAN, CHARLES L. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 5(2) 371-377, 1966.

WE ARE JUST BEGINNING TO RECOGNIZE THE PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH IN PREPARING AN INDIVIDUAL FOR A CAREER IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTION. NO ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE HAS A MONOPOLY ON THE BEST METHOD TO BE USED, BUT IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, SOCIAL WORK IS BEST SUITED TO MEET SOME OF THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. WHILE SOCIAL WORK DOES NOT MEET ALL THE NEEDS OF CORRECTIONS, OTHER FIELDS ARE EVEN LESS QUALIFIED. UNTIL THERE IS AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AVAILABLE FOR STAFF AND SERVICE, EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED.

CENTRE FOR POLICE AND CORRECTIONS  
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY  
UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA 16802

0100042578999

SELLIN, THORSTEN. THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR BOYS IN THE HOSPICE OF SAINT MICHAEL IN ROME. ANNALES

INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 5(2) 381-398, 1966.

IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY EUROPE, THERE WAS A MOVEMENT TO REFORM THE OFFENDER INSTEAD OF MERELY INFLECTING PHYSICAL OR MENTAL SUFFERING. IN THIS MOVEMENT, WHICH REACHED ITS MOST IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS IN THE PENAL SYSTEMS OF THE LAST CENTURY, THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION IN ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPICE IN ROME, ITALY OCCUPIES AN IMPORTANT PLACE. ARCHITECTURALLY IT WAS UNIQUE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PRISON ARCHITECTURE IS REGARDED AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MOVEMENT TOWARD INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER.

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100042579999

BONNET, EMILIO FEDERICO PABLO. ORIGENES, EVOLUCION Y FUNCIONES DEL INSTITUTO DE CRIMINOLOGIA DE LA DIRECCION NACIONAL DE INSTITUTOS PENALES. (ORIGIN, EVOLUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS.) ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 5(2) 401-409, 1966.

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS, GOALS, AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF ARGENTINA AS WELL AS ITS CURRENT ACTIVITIES. THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF CLASSIFICATION ARE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

0100042580999

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 5(2) 542-548, 1966.

THIS MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO DESCRIBES ITS CREATION IN 1963, OBJECTIVES, ORGANIZATION, STAFF, RESEARCH, TEACHING, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

TORONTO 5, CANADA

0100042581999

BOTEIN, BERNARD. A TWENTY-FOUR HOUR ARRAIGNMENT COURT. LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE, 25(4) 127-130, 1967.

IN JANUARY 1967 IN NEW YORK CITY, AN EXPERIMENT IN THE PROCESSING OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THEIR EARLY STAGES WAS BEGUN. PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURES WERE EXTENDED TO BECOME A 24-HOUR OPERATION. ALL ESSENTIAL COURT SERVICES WERE TO FUNCTION AROUND THE CLOCK IN ORDER TO RELIEVE THE "RUSH-HOUR" ATMOSPHERE IN THE COURT-HOUSE AND TO ENABLE ALL CONCERNED TO FUNCTION MORE EFFICIENTLY. UNDER THIS ARRANGEMENT JUDGES, COURT STAFF, PROSECUTORS, LEGAL AID PERSONNEL, AND PROBATION OFFICERS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AND NO ONE NEED BE CONFINED IN A POLICE LOCKUP. THERE IS LESS OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROPER QUESTIONING OR FOR AN ACCUSED TO CLAIM SUCH ABUSE. THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT ARE ENCOURAGING.

0100042582999

DIXON, HOWARD W., SEGOR, JOSEPH C. LEGAL AID IN DADE COUNTY JAIL. LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE, 25(4) 131-133, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE EFFECT OF OUTSIDE PRESSURES ON THE

REHABILITATION OF PRISONERS HAS NEVER BEEN STUDIED IN FLORIDA'S DADE COUNTY. IT IS LIKELY THAT SUCH PRESSURES ADD TO THE ANTISOCIAL TENDENCIES OF JAIL INMATES. IN ORDER TO HELP INMATES WITH THEIR NON-CRIMINAL LEGAL PROBLEMS AND TO REMOVE SOME OF THESE PRESSURES, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM, INC., INSTITUTED A SERVICE OF CIVIL LEGAL AID. A BROCHURE EXPLAINS THE SERVICES OF THE PROGRAM TO THE INMATE WHO MAY REQUEST AN INTERVIEW WITH AN ATTORNEY. THE ATTORNEY INITIATES THE APPROPRIATE LEGAL ACTION IF THE PRISONER'S PROBLEM IS OF A LEGAL NATURE. IF OTHER PROBLEMS ARE INVOLVED HE REFERS THEM TO THE APPROPRIATE SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCY. OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF OPERATION, 23 PERCENT WERE IN THE FAMILY-LAW FIELD, 14 PERCENT WERE PROPERTY MATTERS, AND 12 PERCENT WERE ECONOMIC MATTERS.

0100042583999

WEBB, A.M.F. THE TRAINING OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN ENGLAND AND WALES. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 9(2) 105-114, 1967.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE TRAINING COURSES IN WHICH EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE PROBLEM OF PUNISHMENT AND TREATMENT. AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE TRAINING ARE VISITS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT AND TO ACQUAINT THE JUSTICES WITH THE EFFECT OF THE PUNISHMENTS WHICH THEY CAN INFLICT. OTHER VALUABLE FORMS OF INSTRUCTION ARE ATTENDANCE AT OTHER COURTS, CONFERENCES, AND SENTENCING EXERCISES.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE  
HOUSE OF LORDS  
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100042584999

HAYS, GLENN. TOWARDS UNIFORMITY OF SENTENCE. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 9(2) 115-121, 1967.

CANADIAN LAW AND COURT ORGANIZATION ALLOW FOR GREATER DISCRETIONARY POWERS IN SENTENCING THAN IS ALLOWED OTHER COUNTRIES. APART FROM A LIMITED NUMBER OF MANDATORY AND MINIMUM SENTENCES, THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL CODE SETS MAXIMUM TERMS AND FINES WHICH ARE SO HIGH THAT FOR MANY OFFENSES THEY ARE RARELY IMPOSED AND ARE THEREFORE NOT AN AID TO EQUALITY OF SENTENCES. A PENDING REPORT CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND BASED ON A STUDY OF SENTENCING PRACTICES OF ONTARIO MAGISTRATES MAY SUGGEST A MEANS OF ATTAINING GREATER EQUALITY IN SENTENCING.

PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATE  
GODERICH, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100042585999

HOGARTH, JOHN. TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF SENTENCING IN CANADA. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(2) 122-136, 1967.

THE SYSTEM OF SENTENCING IN CANADA IS DISTINGUISHED FROM THAT OF MOST OTHER COUNTRIES BY THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS (1) ENORMOUS DISCRETIONARY POWER IS VESTED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS; (2) IMPRISONMENT IS USED IN A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER PROPORTION OF CASES THAN IN



MOST OTHER COUNTRIES; (3) THE USE OF PROBATION IS LIMITED; (4) DEFINITE, FIXED SENTENCES ARE PREFERRED TO INDEFINITE SENTENCES; (5) THERE IS A LACK OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS; (6) THERE ARE NO REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION PRIOR TO SENTENCE; (7) WIDE DIFFERENCES EXIST IN SENTENCING PRACTICES; AND (8) THERE IS A LACK OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL LAW. THE INTRODUCTION OF DETERRENCE AS A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF SENTENCING HAS MADE THE APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT. IMPROVEMENT WILL ULTIMATELY DEPEND ON THE EXPANSION OF TREATMENT FACILITIES AND THE ENLARGEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE. IN THE MEANTIME, A NUMBER OF IMMEDIATE AND PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE, INCLUDING THE DRAFTING OF A "MODEL SENTENCING STATUTE," IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TRAINING OF MAGISTRATES, AND PROVISIONS FOR CONTINUOUS RESEARCH AS A NECESSARY AND NORMAL PART OF THE SENTENCING PROCESS.

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100042586999

JAMES, J. T. L. PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY, AND THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(2) 147-151, 1967.

RELIGION HAS A RIGHT AND A DUTY TO SPEAK IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTION SINCE IT IS VITALLY CONCERNED WITH MAN, HIS ORIGIN AND DESTINY, AND CONSEQUENTLY WITH THE ETHICS OF THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING HIS DESTINY. THE CHRISTIAN MUST STRIVE TO INTERPRET HIS THEOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE GOAL OF MAN TO THE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY AT LARGE, AND TO THOSE INDIVIDUALS ISOLATED FROM SOCIETY IN ITS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA

0100042587999

FALZETTA, A. THE APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(2) 137-146, 1967.

THE BEST MAGISTRATE IS A MATURE MAN WITH MUCH HUMAN EXPERIENCE AND COMMON SENSE; POSSESSION OF A LEGAL DEGREE IS NEITHER AN ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATION NOR A HINDRANCE TO THE OFFICE OF MAGISTRATE. THE SUGGESTION THAT ONLY THE PRACTICING LAWYER GAIN APPOINTMENT AS A MAGISTRATE IS A THREAT TO THE CANADIAN SYSTEM OF JUSTICE. THE MAGISTRATE'S MOST VALUABLE TOOLS ARE INSIGHT AND THE ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE WITH AN ACCUSED. SINCE LAWYERS HAVE NO MONOPOLY IN THE ART OF COMMUNICATION AND HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, THE OFFICE OF MAGISTRATE SHOULD BE OPEN TO ALL PROFESSIONS.

PROVENCIAL MAGISTRATE  
SUDBURY, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100042588999

U. S. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, BY LAMAR T. EMPEY. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 88 P. \$ .40

THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES A BROAD REVIEW OF CORRECTIONAL



SYSTEMS AND PHILOSOPHIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXAMINES SEVERAL RECENT APPROACHES TOWARD FURNISHING ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT. IN CONSIDERING SUCH ALTERNATIVES, THIS ANALYSIS EXAMINES THE POLICE-JUDICIAL-CORRECTIONAL PROCESS AS A SINGLE PROCESS AND DIVIDES THAT PROCESS INTO THE THREE MAJOR SEGMENTS OF THE PRE-TRIAL PERIOD, THE POST-TRIAL PERIOD, AND THE POST-RELEASE PERIOD. THE FORCES WHICH HAVE SUPPORTED THE TREND TOWARD COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT ARE THE SIZE OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION WHICH MAKES INSTITUTIONAL EXPANSION TOO COSTLY; THE FACT THAT IMPRISONMENT BY ITSELF HAS PROVED INADEQUATE; AND AN ACCUMULATION OF EVIDENCE WHICH SUGGESTS THAT MANY OFFENDERS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY CORRECTED IN THE COMMUNITY. A COHERENT SYSTEM OF ALTERNATIVES IS SEEN AS RANGING FROM NON-SUPERVISORY MEASURES SUCH AS FINES AND THE SUSPENDED SENTENCE, THROUGH INCREASINGLY STRUCTURED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, TO TOTAL IMPRISONMENT. HOPEFULLY, SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD RESULT IN A MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATION OF CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS SYSTEM WOULD REQUIRE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF PROGRAM WHICH WOULD BE OF THE MOST BENEFIT TO THE DIFFERENT TYPES; AND EXPERIMENTAL MODELS BY WHICH TO ORGANIZE AND TEST NEW CORRECTIONAL EFFORTS. FINALLY, WAYS MUST BE SOUGHT TO COORDINATE INNOVATIONS SYSTEMATICALLY.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100042589999

BOYKO, EDGAR PAUL, ROTBERG, MICHAEL W. CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS TO CALIFORNIA'S MARIJUANA POSSESSION STATUTE. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 14(3) 773-795, 1967.

THE PRESENT LAWS AGAINST THE POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN CALIFORNIA IN PARTICULAR, REFLECT A PUBLIC ATTITUDE PERVADED WITH BELIEFS AT ODDS WITH, OR UNSUPPORTED BY, THE BODY OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ON THE SUBJECT. OVER THE YEARS, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT MARIJUANA (1) ONLY SLIGHTLY AFFECTS THE BASIC OUTLOOK OF AN INDIVIDUAL; (2) DOES NOT CAUSE NEUROTIC OR PSYCHOTIC ILLNESS; AND (3) IS NOT ADDICTIVE. THE ALLEGATIONS THAT MARIJUANA IS A "STEPPING STONE" TO ADDICTIVE DRUGS AND THAT ITS USE CAUSES CRIME ARE UNSUPPORTED BY FACTS. THE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION AND OF IMPORTANT CASES CONCERNING MARIJUANA ARE DISCUSSED. BOTH THE GRISWOLD AND THE KLOF CASES SUGGEST THAT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICE INTRUSIONS UPON THE PRIVATE POSSESSION AND USE OF MARIJUANA ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

0100042590999

SCHIPKOWENSKY, NICOLAS, RATCHEV, IVAN. IRRESPONSABILITE PENALE ET HOSPITALISATION D'AUTORITE DES MALADES MENTAUX DANGEREUX POUR LA SOCIETE EN BULGARIE, (PENAL IRRESPONSIBILITY AND COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS DANGEROUS TO SOCIETY IN BULGARIA.) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 20(3) 207-218, 1966.

COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION OF DANGEROUS MENTALLY ILL PERSONS PRESENTS SOCIAL PROBLEMS AS WELL AS MEDICAL-LEGAL PROBLEMS. THE GOAL OF TREATMENT OF SUCH PERSONS SHOULD BE THEIR REHABILITATION AS WELL AS THE PROTECTION OF

SOCIETY. DANGEROUS ACTS COMMITTED BY MENTALLY ILL PERSONS PRESENTLY HOSPITALIZED IN LOVETCH, BULGARIA WERE OFTEN THE RESULT OF INADEQUATE PSYCHIATRIC CARE OUTSIDE OF THE HOSPITAL AND UNSYSTEMATIC TREATMENT. SINCE 1962, AND LARGELY AS A RESULT OF THE WORK OF N. SCHIPKOWENSKY AND I. RACHEV, COMMITMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL TO CLOSED INSTITUTIONS IN BULGARIA MUST BE ORDERED BY COURTS IN OPEN SESSIONS. DEFICIENCIES IN THE TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS MENTALLY ILL PERSONS STILL EXIST IN BULGARIA; HOWEVER, RECENT LEGISLATION WILL DO MUCH TO CORRECT THIS.

0100042591999

HOGHUGH, M. S., FORREST, A. R. ASPECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONING IN JUVENILE OFFENDERS. APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(1) 13-20, 1967.

IN THE FIRST OF FOUR ARTICLES TO BE PUBLISHED IN THIS GAZETTE, THE RESULTS OF SOME BASIC RESEARCH CARRIED OUT AT AYCLIFF SCHOOL (ENGLAND) ARE DESCRIBED. THE PRESENT ARTICLE IS CONCERNED WITH ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AS DETERMINED BY W.I.S.C. TESTS GIVEN BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS AND THE W.A.I.S. ADMINISTERED TO BOYS OVER 16. IT WAS FOUND THAT AYCLIFF BOYS SCORE A MEAN OF 10 I.Q. POINTS HIGHER ON THE PERFORMANCE SCALE OF W.I.S.C. THAN ON THE VERBAL SCALE. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT A BOY'S INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT IS NOT NECESSARILY A DETERMINANT OF THE TOTAL LEVEL OF HIS FUNCTIONING. APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS ARE HANDICAPPED BY LANGUAGE DEFICIENCIES SO THAT THE RAW I.Q. GIVES A POOR INDICATION OF A BOY'S POTENTIAL. SINCE THE OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN HIM ARE OFTEN DETERMINED BY WHAT HIS I.Q. IS THOUGHT TO BE, HE REMAINS INTELLECTUALLY UNDERVALUED AND UNDERESTIMATED.

0100042592999

IBRAHIMPASIC, BESIM. O SMRTNI KAZNI V SISTEMU KAZENSKOPRAVNIH SANKCIJ JUGOSLOVANSKE SOCIALISTICNE DRUŽBE. (CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY OF YUGOSLAVIA.) REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO I KRIMINOLOGIJO, 17(4) 155-162, 1966.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS CONTRADICTORY TO THE REAL AND PROCLAIMED GOALS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY OF YUGOSLAVIA. BECAUSE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS INEFFECTUAL IN PREVENTING CRIME, ITS ABOLITION IS JUSTIFIED SCIENTIFICALLY. ABOLITION IS ALSO JUSTIFIED ON IDEOLOGICAL, SOCIO-POLITICAL, AND CRIMINOLOGICAL GROUNDS. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, BEING AN ABSOLUTE ACTION IS UNJUSTIFIED IN A SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

0100042593999

VODOPIVEC, KATJA, KOBAL, MILOS, UDERMAN, BORIS, SELIH, ALONKA. ORGANIZACIJA LOKALNIH ZAPOROV IN REZIM PRESTAJANJA KAZNI. (THE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL PRISONS AND THEIR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS.) REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO I KRIMINOLOGIJO, 17(4) 163-186, 1966.

THIS REPORT OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT BY THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE FACULTY OF LAW IN LJUBLJANA ON THE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL PRISONS (JAILS) IN SLOVENIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND THEIR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS INDICATES THAT APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERCENT OF THOSE PERSONS SENTENCED TO PRISON BECOME RECIDIVISTS. LOCAL PRISONS IN SLOVENIA ARE NOT OVERCROWDED AND THERE IS NO TENDENCY TO INCREASE THE SEVERITY OF IMPRISONMENT. LOCAL PRISONS DO NOT STRESS

VOCATIONAL OR ACADEMIC TRAINING BECAUSE MOST OF THE INMATES ARE CONFINED FOR SHORT TERMS. ALL PRISONS FURNISH AT LEAST THE BASIC NECESSITIES IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES. COMMUNAL CONTROL OVER THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE REDUCED.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE FACULTY OF LAW  
LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA

0100042594999

SCHUBERT, LADISLAV. DIFERENCIACIJA IZVRSEVANJA KAZNI ODVZEMA PROSTOSTI NA CESKOSLOVASKEM PO NOVEM ZAKONU. (DIFFERENT FORMS OF EXECUTION OF PRISON SENTENCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.) REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO, 17(4) 187-190, 1966.

OFFENDERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA PREVIOUSLY WERE DIFFERENTIATED ACCORDING TO WHETHER THEY WERE WORKING CLASS, BOURGEOIS, OR ANTISOCIAL; UNDER THE NEW LAW OF 1965 OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AND SENTENCED ACCORDING TO THEIR CRIMINAL RECORD. OFFENDERS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS THOSE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR AN INTENTIONAL OFFENSE IN THE LAST TEN YEARS; THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED A SENTENCE FOR AN INTENTIONAL OFFENSE IN THE LAST TEN YEARS; AND DANGEROUS RECIDIVISTS.

UNIVERSITY OF BRATISLAVA LAW SCHOOL  
BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100042595999

SINKOVEC, JANEZ. OKOLISCINE PRI ODMERI KAZNI. (IMPORTANT CIRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING COURT SENTENCES REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO, 17(4) 193-197, 1966.

IN THIS STUDY OF SENTENCING IN NOVA GORICA, YUGOSLAVIA, A STRONG TENDENCY TOWARD THE USE OF SIMILAR PENALTIES WAS FOUND. MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES OCCURRED FAR MORE FREQUENTLY THAN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES. FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE SENTENCING WERE FOUND TO BE THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE AND THE OFFENDER'S ECONOMIC CONDITION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT (1) THE BASIS FOR SENTENCING SHOULD BE THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY; (2) THE NUMBER OF PENAL SANCTIONS SHOULD BE ENLARGED; AND (3) THE JUDGE'S DISCRETIONARY POWER SHOULD BE BROADENED.

0100042596999

IVANOV, DIMITRIJ. PODATKI ORGANOV ZA NOTRANJE ZADEVE O KRIMINALITETI V SLOVENIJI V LETU 1965. (CRIMINALITY IN SLOVENIA IN 1965-POLICE DATA.) REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO, 17(4) 198-205, 1966.

DURING 1965 THERE WERE 3,432 MORE OFFENSES THAN DURING 1964 IN SLOVENIA, YUGOSLAVIA. BURGLARIES INCREASED 25.2 PERCENT OVER 1964; HOWEVER, SEXUAL OFFENSES DECREASED BY 3.7 PERCENT. OF THE 16,144 OFFENDERS DETECTED IN 1965, 24.4 PERCENT WERE RECIDIVISTS. JUVENILES COMMITTED 11.5 PERCENT OF ALL OFFENSES IN 1965.

0100042597999

WAGNER, GEORG. BEKANNTGABE VON STELLUNGNAHMEN DER VOLLZUGSANSTALTEN AN GEFANGENE BEI DER ENTSCHEIDUNG UBER IHRE BEDINGTE ENTLASSUNG. BEITRAG I. (REVEALING TO PRISONERS THE POSITION OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN DECISIONS ON THEIR CONDITIONAL RELEASE. CONTRIBUTION I.)

IT IS BEING PROPOSED IN WEST GERMANY THAT PRISON INMATES BE INFORMED OF THE ATTITUDE OF PRISON PERSONNEL TOWARD FORMAL APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON PAROLE. IT IS ARGUED HERE THAT WHILE THE PROPOSAL HAS MERIT AND WHILE IN OPTIMAL CASES THE SELF-PERCEPTION OF INMATES MAY BE IMPROVED, PRISONS ARE NOT READY FOR SUCH AN INNOVATION. UNDER PRESENT REGULATIONS, REJECTION OF AN APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE BY A JUDGE IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED BY THE INMATE AS FINAL WITHOUT RESENTMENT OR AGGRESSION AGAINST INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL. IF HE WERE INFORMED OF UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD HIS RELEASE ON THE PART OF HIS SUPERVISORS, HOWEVER, A PSYCHOLOGICALLY EXPLOSIVE SITUATION MIGHT RESULT. IN ADDITION, THE NUMBER OF UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS AGAINST INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL WOULD INCREASE. INSTEAD, INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE GIVEN THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF TO DEVELOP AN INDIVIDUALIZED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE INMATE WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PREPARATION OF THE INMATE FOR RELEASE AND ASSISTANCE IN EVALUATING HIS READINESS FOR LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY.

HINDENBURGRING 12  
8910 LANDSBERG/LECHT, WEST GERMANY

0100042598999

DAHLKE, HANS. BEKANNTGABE VON STELLUNGNAHMEN DER VOLLZUGSANSTALTEN AN GEFANGENE BEI DER ENTSCHEIDUNG UBER IHRE BEDINGTE ENTLASSUNG. BEITRAG II. (REVEALING TO PRISONERS THE POSITION OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN DECISIONS ON THEIR CONDITIONAL RELEASE. CONTRIBUTION II.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 16(1) 8-12, 1967.

THE PROCEDURE DEALING WITH A PRISON INMATE'S APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE IS NOT SECRET. UNDER THE WEST GERMAN LAW OF CORRECTION THE INMATE HAS A RIGHT TO BE HEARD IN PERSON OR IN WRITING AND NO EVIDENCE OR OTHER PERTINENT FACTS OF WHICH HE IS NOT INFORMED MAY BE USED IN THE PROCEEDING. THIS APPLIES ESPECIALLY TO THE POSITION TAKEN BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INSTITUTION IN WHICH HE IS CONFINED; THE PRISONER MUST BE INFORMED OF THE NEGATIVE ATTITUDE OF THE INSTITUTION IF THE REJECTION OF HIS APPLICATION IS BASED ON IT. IN ORDER TO CREATE A MORE OBJECTIVE BASIS FOR DECISION-MAKING IN THE RELEASING PROCESS, THE COURT SHOULD HEAR THE INMATE IN PERSON AS WELL AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND OF THE INSTITUTION.

WILHELMSTRASSE 24  
62 WIESBADEN, WEST GERMANY

0100042599999

MULLER-DIETZ, HEINZ. KARL THEODOR WELCKER - POLITIKER, STRAFRECHTSLEHRER UND VOLLZUGSREFORMER. (KARL THEODOR WELCKER - POLITICIAN, PENOLOGIST AND CORRECTIONAL REFORMER.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFVOLLZUG, 16(1) 13-23, 1967.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF THE GERMAN PENOLOGIST KARL THEODOR WELCKER (1790-1869) IS PRESENTED WITH EMPHASIS ON HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENAL THOUGHT AND HIS EFFORTS TOWARDS PRISON REFORM.

HEBELSTRASSE 41  
78 FREIBURG/BR., WEST GERMANY

0100042600999

WEXLER, DAVID B. AUTOMATIC WITNESS IMMUNITY STATUTES AND THE INADVERTENT FRUSTRATION OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS A CALL FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION. GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL, 55(4) 656-662, 1967.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LAW OF AUTOMATIC WITNESS IMMUNITY HAVE MADE APPARENT THE NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE REFORM TO LESSEN THE INCREASING POSSIBILITY THAT PERSONS CALLED AS WITNESSES IN GOVERNMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS WILL INADVERTENTLY BE GRANTED IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. THE U. S. V. NIARCHOS AND OTHER CASES DEMONSTRATING THE NEED FOR RAPID REVISION OF AUTOMATIC IMMUNITY STATUTES ARE DISCUSSED. NO AMOUNT OF CAUTION EXERCISED BY THE PROSECUTOR CAN AT THIS STAGE PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST UNINTENDED GRANTS OF IMMUNITY. THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD CONVERT IMMUNITY STATUTES TO CLAIM STATUTES.

0100042601999

ARONOWITZ, DENNIS S. CIVIL COMMITMENT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, 67(3) 405-429, 1967.

AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF MANY SEX PSYCHOPATH COMMITMENT LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES IT IS NOW RECOGNIZED THAT MUCH OF THE DANGEROUSNESS ATTRIBUTED TO THESE PERSONS WAS GREATLY EXAGGERATED, AND THAT NO GENERALLY EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TREATMENT FOR SEX PSYCHOPATHY ARE AVAILABLE. THE LESSONS OF THIS EARLIER ATTEMPT TO CONTROL UNDESIRABLE BEHAVIOR BY CIVIL COMMITMENT HAVE NOT BEEN LEARNED, HOWEVER. ADVOCATES OF CIVIL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS ARE DISREGARDING CERTAIN FACTS; ON THE OTHER HAND, THOSE WHO WISH TO ISOLATE ADDICTS BECAUSE OF THEIR UNDESIRABLE INFLUENCE HAVE APPARENTLY FOUND CIVIL COMMITMENT TO BE A MEANS OF ACHIEVING THAT WHICH HAS BEEN FORECLOSED UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE ROBINSON CASE. CONSIDERING THE DRASTIC INFRINGEMENT ON THE LIBERTY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SUBJECT TO CIVIL COMMITMENT, THE BURDEN SHOULD REST HEAVILY UPON THE PROPONENTS OF THIS POLICY TO DEMONSTRATE BY SPECIFIC EVIDENCE THE NEED FOR AND EFFICACY OF THESE PROGRAMS.

0100042602999

JONCKHEERE, PAUL. PSYCHOTHERAPIE ET SURVEILLANCE PSYCHIATRIQUE DES DELINQUANTS AU COURS DE LA POST-CURE. (PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PSYCHIATRIC SURVEILLANCE OF DELINQUENTS DURING AFTERCARE.) ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES, 123(1) 13-18, 1965.

THE USE OF AFTERCARE WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, NOW IN AN EMBRYONIC STAGE IN BELGIUM, SHOULD BE INCREASED. OF THE 67 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS REVIEWED IN THIS STUDY, 73 PERCENT APPEARED TO NEED PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OR PSYCHOTHERAPY FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM INSTITUTIONALIZATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PSYCHIATRISTS BE DESIGNATED TO WORK WITH THE JUVENILE COURTS TO OFFER PSYCHIATRIC AFTERCARE TO RELEASED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

0100042603999

BLUMBERG, ABRAHAM S. COVERT CONTINGENCIES IN THE RIGHT TO THE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL. VANDERBILT LAW REVIEW, 20(3) 581-605, 1967.

DATA WERE GATHERED DURING THE COURSE OF TWENTY YEARS OF



WORK EXPERIENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN ORDER TO EXAMINE THE INFORMAL STRUCTURE OF THE COURTS; THE REAL NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ATTORNEYS AND OTHER COURT STAFF; AND THE ACTUAL DIMENSIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP IN THE CRIMINAL COURT. ABOUT 200 COURT PERSONNEL AND 700 FELONY DEFENDANTS WERE INTERVIEWED AND 300 TRIALS AND 1500 NEGOTIATIONS FOR PLEAS OF GUILTY WERE OBSERVED. THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT A VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF GUILTY PLEAS ARE INDUCED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AND THAT CRIMINAL PROCEDURES ARE NOT STRUCTURED ON THE ADVERSARY MODEL PRE-SUPPOSED BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL DECISIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PRIMARY LOYALTY OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY IS TO THE CRIMINAL COURT "SYSTEM," THE INFORMAL ORGANIZATION OF COURT OFFICIALS ON WHICH THEY DEPEND FOR THEIR PROFESSIONAL EXISTENCE. ADDITIONAL ATTORNEYS WHICH WILL BE REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL DECISIONS WILL SERVE SIMPLY TO MAKE THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENT IN UTILIZING COVERT EVASIONS OF DUE PROCESS AND IN PRODUCING AN EVEN GREATER NUMBER OF GUILTY PLEAS.

0100042604999 KUZNETSOV, A. KVALIFIKATSIIA PRESTUPLENII, SOVERSHENNYKH V SOSTOIANII SIL'NOGO DUSHENOGO VOLNENIIA. (QUALIFICATION OF OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE IMPACT OF STRONG EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, 31(7) 22-23, 1967.

THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE U.S.S.R. DISTINGUISHES EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES OF PATHOLOGICAL AND OF PHYSIOLOGICAL ORIGINS. THE FORMER WAIVES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER COMPLETELY, THE LATTER ACCOUNTS FOR HIS DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF TEMPORARY EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE; YET ONLY ILLEGAL VIOLENCE OR GRAVE INJURY WHICH CAUSE EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE QUALIFY AS THE BASIS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE OF OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE. SINCE LAW DOES NOT DEFINE THE TERM "GRAVE INJURY," ITS INTERPRETATION IS THE TASK OF THE COURTS.

0100042605999 DATEL', P. "VINA POTERPEVSHEGO" V UGOLOVNOE PRAVE. (THE "VICTIM'S RESPONSIBILITY" IN PENAL LAW.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, 31(6) 10-11, 1967.

ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF THE U.S.S.R., THE QUESTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VICTIM ARISES IF A PERSON INVITED OR FACILITATED THE PERPETRATION OF AN INJURY OF WHICH HE HIMSELF BECAME A VICTIM. IN THIS QUESTION, WHICH FREQUENTLY APPEARS IN RELATION TO TRAFFIC OFFENSES, THE CONSIDERATION AS TO WHETHER THE INJURY WAS OR WAS NOT ONLY POSSIBLE AS A RESULT OF THE VICTIM'S NEGLIGENCE OR INTENT IS IRRELEVANT. THE PERPETRATOR OF THE INJURY IS NOT LIABLE ONLY IF HIS OWN ACTION WAS NOT ILLEGAL. THE VICTIM, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS CRIMINALLY LIABLE IF HIS ACTION WAS ILLEGAL, REGARDLESS OF THE INJURY HE SUFFERED.

0100042606999 MALKOV, V. KVALIFIKATSIIA POVTORNYKH PRESTUPLENII, SOVERSHENNYKH OSVOBOZHDENNYMI OT UGOLOVNOI OTVETSTVENNOSTI. (QUALIFICATION OF RECIDIVISM COMMITTED BY PERSONS EXEMPTED FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, 31(6) 24-25, 1967.



ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF THE U.S.S.R., THE PROSECUTION OF JUVENILES AND OF PERSONS GUILTY OF MINOR OFFENSES CAN BE REFERRED TO "COMRADE COURTS" OR JUVENILE BOARDS. SUCH A PROSECUTION DOES NOT QUALIFY AS CRIMINAL. CONSEQUENTLY, SOME COURTS CONSIDER A NEW OFFENSE COMMITTED BY SUCH PERSONS AS CONSTITUTING RECIDIVISM WHILE OTHERS DO NOT. IN ORDER TO CLARIFY THE ISSUE, AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 39 OF THE PENAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS IMPERATIVE. PERSONS COMMITTING A NEW OFFENSE WITHIN A YEAR AFTER BEING SENTENCED BY A "COMRADE COURT" ARE TO BE CONSIDERED RECIDIVISTS.

0100042607999

KRIGER, G. ESCHÉ RAZ O SMESHANNOI FORME VINY. (ONCE MORE ABOUT MIXED RESPONSIBILITY.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIA, 31(3) 5-7, 1967.

ACCORDING TO TRADITIONAL CONCEPT, A PERSON CAN BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AN OFFENSE WHETHER IT RESULTS FROM CRIMINAL INTENT OR NEGLIGENCE. SEVERAL SOVIET AUTHORS DEVELOPED THE CONCEPT OF MIXED RESPONSIBILITY. THIS CONCEPT DISTINGUISHES RESPONSIBILITY IN RELATION TO THE ACT ITSELF (OR FAILURE TO ACT) AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. THE ADVOCATES OF MIXED RESPONSIBILITY, HOWEVER, DID NOT CLARIFY WHICH ONE OF THE TWO FORMS SHOULD DETERMINE THE SUBJECTIVE ASPECT OF THE OFFENSE. IT IS ADVISABLE TO CONSIDER THE OFFENDER'S RELATION TO BOTH THE ACT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, AND TO DEFINE BOTH DIRECT AND INDIRECT INTENT.

0100042608999

VITSIN, S. OSOBENNOSTI PROIZVODSTVA PO DELAM O KHULIGANSTVE PREDUSMOTRENNOM CH. 1 S. 206 UK RSFSR. (CHARACTERISTICS OF PROCEDURE IN CASES CONCERNING HOOLIGANISM ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 206, NO. 1 OF THE PENAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIA, 30(22) 23-24, 1966.

A PRE-TRIAL HEARING IS NOT REQUIRED FOR MISDEMEANOR AND VAGRANCY (HOOLIGANISM) PROSECUTIONS IN THE U.S.S.R. PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS TAKE PLACE IF, WITHIN A FIVE-DAY LIMIT, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED. EVIDENCE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE AND BACKGROUND DATA RELATING TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER ARE COLLECTED IN THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE HEARING. IN PRACTICE, THE PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARE NOT STRICTLY OBSERVED.

0100042609999

GALIABAROV, R., EFIMOV, M., FROLOV, E. MNOZHESTVENNOST' PRESTUPNYKH DEIANII KAK INSTITUT SOVETSKOGO UGOLOVNOGO PRAVA. (MULTIPLICITY OF OFFENSES AS AN INSTITUTION OF SOVIET PENAL LAW.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIA, 31(2) 5-6, 1967.

IN THE LAW OF THE U.S.S.R., THE CONCEPT OF MULTIPLE OFFENSES REFERS TO SEVERAL ACTS COMMITTED BY ONE PERSON, EACH OF WHICH CONSTITUTES A SEPARATE OFFENSE. MULTIPLICITY CAN INVOLVE EITHER A REPETITION OR AN AGGREGATION OF OFFENSES. REPETITION RESULTS FROM IDENTICAL, SIMILAR, OR DIFFERENT OFFENSES. IDENTICAL OFFENSES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THE SAME CIRCUMSTANCES; SIMILAR OFFENSES ARE OF THE SAME TYPE CHARACTERIZED BY DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES; AND OTHER OFFENSES ARE QUALIFIED AS DIFFERENT. GENERAL RECIDIVISM INVOLVES ANY NEW

OFFENSE, SPECIAL RECIDIVISM THAT OF AN IDENTICAL OR A SIMILAR OFFENSE, AND DANGEROUS RECIDIVISM, EITHER GENERAL OR SPECIAL, MORE THAN TWO OFFENSES, AGGREGATION IS A MULTIPLICITY OF TWO SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT OFFENSES, NEITHER OF WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER INDICTMENT IDEAL AGGREGATION IS ACCOMPLISHED IF AN OFFENDER COMMITS, IN ONE ACT, SEVERAL OFFENSES; REAL AGGREGATION IS ACCOMPLISHED IF SEVERAL ACTS ARE COMMITTED, EACH OF WHICH QUALIFIES AS AN OFFENSE.

0100042610999

DURMANOV, N. OBSSHCHIE VOPROSY SOUCHASTIIA V SUDEBNOI PRAKTIKE. (GENERAL QUESTIONS OF COURT PRACTICE CONCERNING COMPLICITY.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, 30(21) 8-9, 1966.

IN A RECENT DECISION, THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R. RULED ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A GROUP CONVICTED OF FRAUDULENT APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY. THE SUPREME COURT HELD AS CORESPONSIBLE WITH RATHER THAN AS ASSOCIATES OF THE MAIN OFFENDER, THOSE PERSONS WHO HAD ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE MAIN OFFENDER, EVEN IF THEY HAD NOT ACTUALLY RECEIVED STOLEN PROPERTY. FAILURE TO REPORT AN OFFENSE, IF BASED UPON AN AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO PRIOR TO ITS PERPETRATION, IS AN INDEPENDENT OFFENSE, NOT A COMPLICITY.

0100042611999

LUTTGER, HANS. STAATSSCHUTZVERFAHREN - STATISTISCH GESEHEN. (CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE FROM THE STATISTICAL POINT OF VIEW.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR DEUTSCHES RECHT, 21(4) 257-262, 1967.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL CASES CONCERNING THE SECURITY OF THE STATE HAVE BEEN COMPILED IN WEST GERMANY SINCE 1959 (WEST BERLIN SINCE 1961). THE STATISTICS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN HIGH TREASON (HOCHVERRAT), TREASON (LANDESVERRAT), AND SUBVERSION (STAATSGEFAHRDUNG).

0100042612999

CORNIL, PAUL. DEVELOPPEMENTS RECENTS DU DROIT PENAL ET DU TRAITEMENT DES DELINQUANTS EN BELGIQUE. (RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PENAL LAW AND IN THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN BELGIUM.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 83(1) 1-22, 1967.

IN THE CENTURY FOLLOWING THE ENACTMENT OF THE PENAL CODE OF 1867 IN BELGIUM, IMPORTANT INNOVATIONS WERE INTRODUCED INTO THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. NOW THE SANCTION IS RELATED MORE TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER THAN TO THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE. MODIFICATIONS OF IMPRISONMENT, THE PRACTICE OF INTERRUPTED DETENTION, AND PROBATION AND REEDUCATION IN A SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT INDICATE A TREND TOWARD MITIGATING SANCTIONS AND LIMITING THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE PROSECUTION AND THE SENTENCE OF THE OFFENDER. REEDUCATION HAS REPLACED REPRESSION, AND THIS MAKES THE PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED IN BOOK I OF THE 1867 PENAL CODE OBSOLETE.

MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE  
BRUXELLES, BELGIUM

0100042613999

LOHNER, ERNST. DER VERBOTENE NACHRICHTENDIENST.

(ILLEGAL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.) SCHWEIZERISCHE  
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 83(1) 23-71, 1967.

LEGISLATION AGAINST ESPIONAGE IN SWITZERLAND WAS ENACTED  
AFTER 1914. THE PRESENT PROVISIONS ARE BASED ON A 1935  
LAW WHICH WAS AMENDED IN 1950. INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION  
IS INFORMATION WHICH CANNOT BE OBTAINED THROUGH NORMAL  
CHANNELS. IF SUCH INFORMATION IS COLLECTED IN THE  
INTEREST OF A FOREIGN ORGANIZATION OR GOVERNMENT TO THE  
DETRIMENT OF SWITZERLAND AND HER PEOPLE, IT CONSTITUTES  
AN OFFENSE. CRIMINAL INTENT IS A NECESSARY PRECONDITION.  
IN SERIOUS CASES OF ESPIONAGE, HEAVY PENALTIES ARE  
IMPOSED. THERE ARE SIMILAR PROVISIONS IN MILITARY LAW  
AGAINST COLLECTING MILITARY INFORMATION AND VIOLATING  
MILITARY SECRETS.

0100042614999

GARRON, ROBERT. LES INFRACTIONS SIMILAIRES ET  
L'INTERPRETATION DES LOIS SPECIALES. (ANALOGOUS  
INFRACTIONS AND THE INTERPRETATION OF SPECIAL LAWS.)  
REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE,  
21(4) 737-778, 1966.

SPECIAL LAWS IN FRANCE HAVE CREATED A MULTITUDE OF  
SIMILAR (ANALOGOUS) OFFENSES. THIS SIMILARITY APPLIES  
ESPECIALLY TO THOSE OFFENSES DEALING WITH SWINDLE AND  
FRAUD. IN INTERPRETING SPECIAL LAWS, THE METHOD OF  
ADAPTATION OR ASSIMILATION MAY BE USED. ADAPTATION  
IMPLIES THAT THE OFFENSES HAVE ANALOGOUS COMPONENTS.  
ASSIMILATION REFERS TO OFFENSES. THE JUDICIAL TREATMENT  
OF WHICH IS ANALOGOUS. A RECLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES  
ACCORDING TO THEIR ANALOGOUS CHARACTERISTICS IS  
IMPERATIVE.

0100042615999

LEAUTE, JACQUES, PICCA, GEORGES. LE CENTRE NATIONAL  
D'ETUDES ET DE RECHERCHES PENITENTIAIRES ET LA RECHERCHE  
EN CRIMINOLOGIE. (THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR PENAL STUDIES  
AND RESEARCH AND THE RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY.) REVUE DE  
SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 21(4) 809-  
820, 1966.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FRENCH MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE  
AND EDUCATION, THE CENTRE NATIONAL D'ETUDES ET DE  
RECHERCHES PENITENTIAIRES HAS BEEN CREATED AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF STRASBOURG. THE CENTER DOES RESEARCH ON  
OFFENDERS WHO ARE SENTENCED TO LONG PRISON TERMS IN  
CLOSED ENVIRONMENTS, THOSE WHO ARE SERVING PARTIAL  
IMPRISONMENT, AND THOSE WHO ARE CONDITIONALLY OR  
PERMANENTLY RELEASED. TO ADVANCE BASIC RESEARCH THROUGH  
APPLIED RESEARCH, THE CENTER INITIATED A PROJECT OF  
COLLECTING, ON PUNCH CARD, 350 DIFFERENT DATA ABOUT EACH  
OFFENDER INCLUDING PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, PERSONALITY,  
FAMILY, SOCIAL BACKGROUND, CRIME CAREER, AND PRISON AND  
POST-RELEASE LIFE. USING COMPUTERS, A SECOND PROJECT  
EXAMINES ALL POSSIBLE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN VARIABLES. SO  
FAR, THE CENTER HAS BEEN WORKING ON SAMPLES FOR THE  
OBSERVATION CENTER AT FRESNES AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL AT  
OERMINGEN. THE LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE IS TO ATTAIN THE  
GREATEST POSSIBLE PRECISION IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM.

FACULTE L'UNIVERSITE DE STRASBOURG  
STRASBOURG, FRANCE

0100042616999 SOROUR, AHMED FATH. A PROPOS DE L'APPLICATION DE LA LOI PENALE DANS LE TEMPS LA REGLE DE L'UNANIMITE DANS LA CONDEMNATION EN RAU. (THE APPLICATION OF PENAL LAW IN THE PAST THE UNANIMITY RULE IN THE SENTENCING IN THE U.A.R.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 21(4) 821-825, 1966.

IN THE PAST, MOSLEM LAW PROVIDED GUARANTEES AGAINST UNJUST DEATH SENTENCES IN EGYPT. THE LAW REQUIRED A TESTIMONY FROM TWO EYEWITNESSES, CONSULTATION OF THE COURT WITH THE MUFTI BEFORE PRONOUNCING A DEATH SENTENCE, AND A COMPULSORY APPEAL TO A SUPERIOR COURT IF THE SENTENCE WAS CONTESTED. THE NEW LAW OF 1962 STATES THAT THE CRIMINAL COURT CAN PRONOUNCE A DEATH SENTENCE ONLY BY UNANIMOUS VOTE. THE REGULATION, HOWEVER, DOES NOT AFFECT THE AUTHORITY TO PRONOUNCE A DEATH SENTENCE, NOR DOES IT CHANGE THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSES OR THEIR SANCTIONS. ARTICLE 5 OF THE EGYPTIAN PENAL CODE CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE RETROACTIVENESS OF LAWS FAVORABLE TO THE DEFENDANT CONTAINS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE OFFENSE BUT NOT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

0100042617999 DOLL, PAUL-JULIEN. LA REPRESSION DE "L'ALCOOL AU VOLANT." (THE SUPPRESSION OF "ALCOHOL BEHIND THE WHEEL.") REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 21(4) 827-850, 1966.

IN FRANCE, RECENT LEGAL REGULATIONS HAVE IMPROVED THE METHODS OF EXCLUDING INTOXICATED DRIVERS FROM TRAFFIC. DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED IS AN OFFENSE, EVEN IF NO ACCIDENT OCCURS. A TEST FOR ALCOHOL IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW AND REFUSAL TO TAKE IT CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSE. THE RESULT OF THE TEST IS NOT THE ONLY ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE TO THE COURT. THE WEAKNESS OF THE PROVISIONS STEMS FROM THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO ADEQUATE MEDICAL DEFINITION OF THE "STATE OF INTOXICATION" AND ALCOHOL TESTS ARE UNRELIABLE INASMUCH AS THE DEGREE OF INTOXICATION IS DIFFERENT FOR DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

0100042618999 BOUZAT, PIERRE. LA LUTTE CONTRE LE RECIDIVISME EN FRANCE. (THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RECIDIVISM IN FRANCE.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 21(4) 851-872, 1966.

THE LEGAL CONCEPT OF THE REPETITION OF AN OFFENSE REFERS TO A CRIMINAL ACT COMMITTED BY A PERSON WHO HAS ALREADY BEEN SENTENCED FOR AN OFFENSE. THE CRIMINOLOGICAL CONCEPT OF RECIDIVISM PRESUPPOSES THAT AN OFFENDER IS SOCIALLY DANGEROUS AND CRIME PRONE. IN FRANCE, THE FOLLOWING METHODS OF PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM HAVE BEEN USED DURING THE LAST 150 YEARS. PREDICTION, AGGRAVATION OF PENAL SANCTIONS IN THE CASE OF RECIDIVISM (ESPECIALLY DEPORTATION), PROBATION, PAROLE, LOCAL BANISHMENT, POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE, AND SECURITY MEASURES FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND ALCOHOLICS. CORRECTION HAS THREE PHASES REPRESSIVE (IMPRISONMENT WITH FORCED LABOR), PROBATIONARY, AND FINAL (SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR PAROLE). A PROPOSED REFORM MAKES A DISTINCTION BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL DETENTION AIMED AT REEDUCATING THOSE RECIDIVISTS WHO ARE STILL RECEPTIVE, AND SECURITY DETENTION WHICH IS FOR AN UNDETERMINED DURATION.

0100042619999 LA LUTTE CONTRE LA RECIDIVE EN POLOGNE. (THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RECIDIVISM IN POLAND.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 21(4) 873-879, 1966.

UNDER POLISH LAW, A RECIDIVIST IS AN OFFENDER WHO COMMITS AN OFFENSE WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER HE HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM PREVENTIVE DETENTION OR AFTER HE HAS SERVED ONE-THIRD OF HIS PENAL SENTENCE. THE METHODS USED TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM ARE AGGRAVATION OF PENAL SANCTIONS, AND SUBSTITUTING A SEVERE SANCTION FOR ONE NORMALLY USED, AND BEING INELIGIBLE FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE. RECIDIVISM INCREASED FOR 14.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL DELINQUENT POPULATION IN 1958 TO 26.2 PERCENT IN 1963. TO INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE AGAINST RECIDIVISM, A DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN FORMAL AND REAL RECIDIVISM. THERE MUST BE AN INCREASED REGARD FOR THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER, AND ADEQUATE AFTERCARE MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE.

UNIVERSITE DE WROCLAW  
WROCLAW, POLAND

0100042620999 LEGROS, R.; MASSON, J.-P. "NUL NE PEUT SE FAIRE JUSTICE A SOI-MEME" EN DROIT PENAL. (THE PRINCIPLE OF THE INADMISSIBILITY OF PRIVATE JUSTICE IN PENAL LAW.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(6) 527-543, 1967.

IN PRINCIPLE, PRIVATE EXERCISE OF JUSTICE IS CONTRARY TO LAW. THIS CONCERNS SUCH ACTIONS AS THE EXERCISE OF A RIGHT IN DISREGARD TO LEGAL FORM, ACTING IN THE NAME OF A PRINCIPLE DEEMED SUPERIOR, OR ENFORCING A JUDICIARY DECISION BY FRAUD OR FORCE. THE ACT OF PRIVATE EXERCISE OF JUSTICE DOES NOT IN ITSELF CONSTITUTE CRIMINAL LIABILITY. IN THE GENERAL HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS OF JUSTICE, PRIVATE EXERCISE OF JUSTICE IS ADMISSIBLE FOR POLITICAL REASONS, IN YIELDING TO SUPERIOR FORCE, OR IN A STATE OF EMERGENCY, PROVIDED IT CONSTITUTES LEGITIMATE DEFENSE AGAINST INJUSTICE.

UNIVERSITE DE BRUXELLES  
BRUXELLES, BELGIUM

0100042621999 VERSELE, S. C. UN SONDAGE PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIQUE DES EQUIPES DE PROBATION. (PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF PROBATION PERSONNEL.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(6) 544-583, 1967.

THIRTY-SIX PERCENT OF THE 235 MEMBERS OF PROBATION COMMISSIONS (MAGISTRATES, ATTORNEYS, AND PROBATION OFFICERS) IN BELGIUM TOOK PART IN A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL TESTING OF THEIR SOCIAL ATTITUDES BY ANSWERING THE SOCIAL ATTITUDE INVENTORY AND NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRES. IN REFERENCE TO THE "RADICALISM-CONSERVATISM" AND "TOUGH-TENDER" SCALES ON THE S.A.I., A MAJORITY CONVERGED TO THE CENTER WITH A PENCHANT TOWARD RADICALISM. THE PARTICIPANTS CLEARLY TEND TOWARD A REJECTION OF AUTHORITARIAN ATTITUDES. JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS ARE MORE CONSERVATIVE BUT THEY ARE ALSO MORE "TENDER" THAN THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAD HAD NO LEGAL TRAINING. ADVOCACY OF SOCIAL PROGRESS IS STRONGEST AMONG PERSONS AGED 40 TO 60. THE N.S.Q. TEST SHOWS MORE ANXIETY PRONENESS AMONG LAWYERS THAN AMONG NON-LAWYERS. NEUROTIC TENDENCIES INCREASE WITH AGE, ESPECIALLY AFTER 60. EMOTIONAL



STABILITY DEVIATED MOST FROM THE AVERAGE IN STAFF  
EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

0100042622999

VAN DER STEICHEL, R. MESURES SUBSTITUTIVES DE LA  
DETENTION PREVENTIVE. (MEASURES SUBSTITUTING FOR  
PREVENTIVE DETENTION.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE  
CRIMINOLOGIE, 47(6) 584-606, 1967.

METHODS OTHER THAN PREVENTIVE SECURITY DETENTION CAN BE  
USED TO PREVENT AN OFFENDER FROM ESCAPING. IN GREAT  
BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A., BAIL IS USED AS THE ALTERNATIVE.  
THE RESULTS OF THE "RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE" PROGRAM IN  
THE U.S.A. HAVE BEEN POSITIVE. IN WEST GERMANY,  
PREVENTIVE DETENTION CANNOT BE IMPOSED IF THE PENALTY FOR  
THE OFFENSE IS LESS THAN SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT. IN  
BELGIUM, PREVENTIVE DETENTION IS COMMON PRACTICE. THE  
FRENCH ALTERNATIVE OF POLICE DETENTION AND THE DUTCH  
SECURITY SUPERVISION CANNOT BE ADAPTED TO THE BELGIAN  
SYSTEM. REFORM IS POSSIBLE THROUGH THE INTRODUCTION OF  
CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

0100042623999

PONTI, GIANLUIGI. LA UTILIZZAZIONE PENITENZIARIA DELLA  
PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO. (CORRECTIONAL USE OF GROUP  
PSYCHOTHERAPY.) QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA,  
8(4) 395-403, 1966.

GROUP THERAPY HAS BEEN USED AT THE OBSERVATION CENTER OF  
THE MILAN PRISON SINCE 1964. SUBJECTS WERE SELECTED FROM  
THOSE PRISONERS WHOSE CRIMINAL IDEAS WERE NOT RIGIDLY  
STRUCTURED AND WHOSE PSYCHODYNAMICS WERE ACTIVE. THE  
PERSONALITY ANALYSIS SUGGESTS THAT PSYCHOTHERAPY WAS  
THEORETICALLY POSSIBLE IN 18 PERCENT OF THE CASES.

UNIVERSITA DI MILANO  
MILANO, ITALY

0100042624999

LOPEZ, DAVIDE, MORPURGO, MARIO, MACIOTTA ROLANDIN, WANDA.  
LA PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPO CON I DELINQUENTI. (GROUP  
PSYCHOTHERAPY OF OFFENDERS.) QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA  
CLINICA, 8(4) 405-422, 1966.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH GROUP THERAPY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN A  
PRISON IN MILAN. PRISONERS WERE SELECTED WHO, IN YOUTH,  
HAD HELD CRIMINAL IDEALS. ONE THERAPIST DIRECTED THE  
GROUP, ANOTHER THERAPIST AND A SOCIAL WORKER ASSISTED BY  
TALKING WITH THE PARTICIPANTS INDIVIDUALLY. AT FIRST,  
BEHAVIOR SHOWED STRONG POLEMICAL AND VINDICTIVE  
TENDENCIES. THIS PASSED INTO A HYPOMANIACAL STAGE WHICH  
WAS FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION. THE LAST STAGE WAS  
CHARACTERIZED BY A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GROUP AND A  
PREFERENCE FOR INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT. AT THIS STAGE THE  
OFFENDER HAD GIVEN UP HIS IDEAS OF OMNIPOTENCE AND HAD  
ADOPTED A MORE REALISTIC ATTITUDE. THE EXPERIMENT  
SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING COMMUNITY TREATMENT  
CENTERS IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE WORK BEGUN IN PRISON.

CENTRO DI OSSERVAZIONE, SEZIONE TRATTAMENTO  
MILANO, ITALY

0100042625999

SLOVENKO, RALPH. ALCOHOLISM AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.



WHATEVER THE LIMITATIONS OF STATISTICS, THEY DO SHOW A CORRELATION BETWEEN THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND CRIME. UNDER PREVAILING STATUTES IN THE UNITED STATES, MENTAL DISEASE OR DEFECT WILL EXCULPATE AN OFFENDER, BUT DRUNKENNESS WILL NOT. VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION OR TEMPORARY INSANITY RESULTING FROM INTOXICATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A DEFENSE. HOWEVER, MENTAL DISEASE CAUSED BY LONG-TERM EXCESSIVE DRINKING WILL EXCULPATE TO THE SAME DEGREE AS ANY PSYCHOSIS HAVING A DIFFERENT ORIGIN. THE ALCOHOLIC MAY BE A TEST CASE FOR AN EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LAW AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE. IF THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES ARE SUCCESSFUL IN THIS FIELD, MORE OFFENDERS MAY BE LABELED SICK AND PROCESSED ACCORDINGLY.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF LAW  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

0100042626999

TARGOWNIK, KARL K. THE KANSAS STATE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER--PROCEDURALLY AND CLINICALLY. WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(2) 285-299, 1967.

THE MAIN FUNCTION OF THE KANSAS DIAGNOSTIC CENTER IS TO PROVIDE A THOROUGH EVALUATION OF ALL FELONY OFFENDERS SENTENCED BY THE DISTRICT COURTS OF KANSAS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ASSIGNED TO INSTITUTIONS DESIGNED FOR THEIR NEEDS. THE CLINICAL STAFF PREPARES A PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSTIC REPORT WITH A MEDICAL-PSYCHIATRIC RECOMMENDATION OUTLINING THE NEEDS, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL. DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE IS THE PSYCHOTIC PRISONER; THE RETARDED AND BORDERLINE INTELLIGENCE PRISONER; THE NEUROTIC PRISONER; THE ORGANIC PRISONER; THE ALCOHOLIC PRISONER; THE PERSONALITY DISORDERS; DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION; AND LEAVING THE CENTER.

KANSAS STATE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

0100042627999

SMITH, SYDNEY. THE IDEAL USE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY IN PSYCHOLOGY. WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(2) 300-306, 1967.

IF THE TESTIMONY OF THE EXPERT WITNESS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY IS TO APPROACH THE IDEAL, HE MUST HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO AN EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION OF THE DEFENDANT. SKILLED EXPERTS CONDUCT THE EXAMINATION; THEY MUST BE EXPERTS, NOT ONLY IN THEIR GRASP OF THE TECHNICALITIES OF THEIR OWN FIELD, BUT ALSO IN THEIR ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE TO A JUDGE AND JURY. THE EXPERT WITNESS MUST BE ON GUARD SO THAT HE IS NOT TRAPPED INTO RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS WITH NO PSYCHOLOGICAL REALITY. HE MUST BE SENSITIVE TO THE LIMITATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROCESS, AWARE OF THE NEED TO INSTRUCT LAWYERS AND JUDGES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND MENTAL ILLNESS, AND ABLE TO WRITE THE CONCLUSIONS OF HIS EXAMINATION IN SUCH A WAY AS TO INFLUENCE THE EVOLUTION OF THE LAW.

PSYCHIATRY LAW DIVISION  
MENNINGER FOUNDATION  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

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U. S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMISSION. CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES: A REPORT OF A NATIONAL SURVEY, BY NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER, AS PREPARED BY PHILIP H. ENNIS. WASHINGTON, 1967. 110 P. APP. (FIELD SURVEYS 2) \$1.00

THIS IS A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A STUDY DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE AMOUNT OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. AN ESTIMATE IS GIVEN OF THE AMOUNT OF CRIME IN 1965, AND AN OUTLINE OF AN ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME IS PRESENTED. THE DATA WERE SECURED FROM A BATTERY OF QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED IN THE SUMMER OF 1966 INITIALLY TO A NATIONAL FULL MULTI-STAGE PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF 10,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ONLY THOSE CRIMES WHICH HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL VICTIM WERE COUNTED. SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS WERE CRIMINALLY VICTIMIZED IN SOME WAY IN THE YEAR 1965-1966. THERE APPEARS TO BE TWICE AS MUCH MAJOR CRIME AS IS KNOWN TO THE POLICE. THE TWO LARGEST CRIMES ARE LARCENIES UNDER \$50 IN VALUE AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF. THE WESTERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES HAS A HIGHER CRIME RATE THAN DO THE OTHER AREAS. THE MORE SERIOUS THE CRIME, THE MORE LIKELY IT IS TO BE REPORTED. THE PUBLIC APPEARS TO HAVE A MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE HONESTY OF THE POLICE AND THEIR RESPECTFULNESS TO THE CITIZENS THAN IT DOES TOWARD THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. CONTENTS: THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIME; HOW MUCH CRIME; HOW MUCH LOSS; THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME; POLICE NOTIFICATION AND JUDICIAL OUTCOME; ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INDIVIDUAL SECURITY; ASSESSING THE METHOD.

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U. S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMISSION. STUDIES IN CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AS PREPARED BY DONALD J. BLACK AND ALBERT J. REISS, JR. WASHINGTON, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS. (FIELD SURVEYS 3; VOL. 2) \$3.50 PER SET OF 2 VOLUMES

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS A STUDY OF PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR IN POLICE AND CITIZENS TRANSACTIONS AND A STUDY OF CAREER ORIENTATIONS, JOB SATISFACTION, AND THE ASSESSMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS BY POLICE OFFICERS. FACTORS THAT APPARENTLY INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF POLICE AND CITIZENS IN THEIR ENCOUNTERS INCLUDE THE STATUS AND ROLE OF THE CITIZEN AND THE OFFICER, THEIR PREDISPOSITIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN ENCOUNTERS, THE TYPE OF MOBILIZATION SITUATION, AND THE DEPARTMENT'S POLICIES AND SYSTEM OF COMMAND AND CONTROL. OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE OF POLICE-CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, D.C. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1966 TO EXAMINE THE INFLUENCE OF THESE FACTORS. THE PAPER ON CAREER ORIENTATIONS REPORTS ON AN INVESTIGATION OF POLICE OFFICERS TO DISCOVER THE CORE AND THE VARIABLE FEATURES OF POLICE OCCUPATION AND ORGANIZATION. THIS STUDY REPORTS ON HOW OFFICERS ORIENT THEMSELVES TO THEIR WORK AND TO THE PUBLICS WITH WHICH THEY DEAL OR THAT AFFECT THEIR WORK. IT IS A STUDY OF PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES, RATHER THAN OF BEHAVIOR. CONTENTS: SECTION I: PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR IN POLICE AND CITIZEN TRANSACTIONS; SECTION II: CAREER ORIENTATIONS, JOB SATISFACTION, AND THE ASSESSMENT OF LAW

ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS BY POLICE OFFICERS; APPENDIX:  
SURVEY INSTRUMENTS FOR A STUDY OF POLICE ATTITUDES.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. MASSACHUSETTS  
COUNCIL. PROCEEDINGS ON THE INSTITUTE TO EXPLORE  
ALTERNATIVES TO MASS CONGREGATE INSTITUTIONS FOR  
DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BOSTON, JUNE 1967, NO  
PAGING.

THE PROCEEDINGS CONSISTED OF A NUMBER OF LECTURES AND  
REPORTS BY VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS CONCERNING SUCH TOPICS AS:  
DELINQUENCY CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS, SPECIALIZED UNITS  
IN PROBATION AND PAROLE; RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS;  
PROPOSALS FOR STATEWIDE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND  
CONTROL PLANNING; AND A REPORT ON AN N.C.C.D. JUVENILE  
INSTITUTIONS PROJECT. CONTENTS: THE CHALLENGE OF  
DELINQUENCY CONTROL AND PREVENTION, BY ELLIOT RICHARDSON;  
FOCUS OF THE INSTITUTE, BY ROBERT J. WEBER; SPECIALIZED  
UNITS IN PROBATION AND PAROLE BY MARGUERITE Q. WARREN;  
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM, BY ALBERT ELIAS; THE  
CHALLENGE OF DELINQUENCY CONTROL AND PREVENTION - A  
PROPOSAL FOR STATEWIDE PLANNING, BY BERYL W. COHEN;  
INSTITUTE SUMMARY, BY DONALD HAYES RUSSELL; N.C.C.D., THE  
OSBORNE ASSOCIATION: A REPORT OF THE JUVENILE  
INSTITUTIONS PROJECT; LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.

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MACLEOD, ALISTAIR W. RECIDIVISM: A DEFICIENCY DISEASE.  
PHILADELPHIA, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESS, 1967. 128  
P. \$4.50

TO DETERMINE SOME OF THE CAUSES OF LAW BREAKING, THE  
FACTORS WHICH MILITATE AGAINST THE REABSORPTION OF  
OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY, AND THE DIRECTION THAT  
FURTHER STUDY AND ACTION SHOULD TAKE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF  
A GROUP OF INMATES IN A CANADIAN PENITENTIARY. THE  
INMATES WERE OBSERVED WITHIN THE GROUP RATHER THAN  
INDIVIDUALLY IN ORDER TO ALLOW FOR FREE VERBAL EXCHANGE  
AMONG PRISONERS AND RESEARCHERS AND TO OBSERVE  
DIFFERENCES AMONG THE INMATES. A MAJOR QUESTION BEHIND  
THE RESEARCH WAS WHY THE PRISON SYSTEM, WITH ITS STATED  
OBJECTIVES OF REFORM AND REHABILITATION, TURNS THREE OUT  
OF FOUR FIRST OFFENDERS INTO RECIDIVISTS. THE PRINCIPAL  
HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT DAMAGING DEGREES OF DEPRIVATION DUE  
TO SOCIAL ISOLATION DURING CRITICAL LIFE PERIODS CAN  
SERIOUSLY HANDICAP THE INDIVIDUAL'S LEARNING AND USE OF  
THE SOCIAL SKILLS ESSENTIAL TO LIVING A NON-CRIMINAL  
LIFE. SOCIETY MUST BE PERSUADED THAT IN DEALING WITH  
CRIME POSITIVE SOCIAL ACTION IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN  
REJECTION AND ISOLATION. PRESENT PSYCHOLOGICALLY  
DAMAGING PRACTICES USED TO PUNISH PSYCHOLOGICALLY  
DISTURBED PERSONS MUST BE DISCONTINUED. SINCE THE MOST  
EFFECTIVE WAY TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE AND COST OF CRIME  
IS TO PREVENT IT, AVAILABLE HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
WELFARE SERVICES SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR CRIME PREVENTION,  
EARLY DETECTION, AND TREATMENT.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE  
CRIMINAL TRIAL. STANDARDS RELATING TO SPEEDY TRIAL.  
CHICAGO, 1967. 56 P.(PROJECT ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR

CRIMINAL JUSTICE; TENTATIVE DRAFT) \$2.00

THE TENTATIVE STANDARDS FOR SPEEDY TRIAL ARE: (1.1) CRIMINAL CASES SHOULD BE GIVEN SCHEDULING PRIORITIES; (1.2) THE COURT SHOULD BE GIVEN CONTROL OVER THE TRIAL CALENDAR; (1.3) THE COURT SHOULD GRANT CONTINUANCES ONLY UPON SHOWING OF GOOD CAUSE; (2.1) THERE SHOULD BE A TIME LIMIT TO ALL TRIALS; (2.2) TIME OF COMMENCEMENT SHOULD BEGIN FROM THE DATE THE CHARGE IS FILED; (2.3) VARIOUS SPECIFIED PERIODS SHOULD BE EXCLUDED IN COMPUTING THE TIME OF TRIAL; (3.1) THE PROSECUTOR IS OBLIGATED TO NOTIFY AND ASCERTAIN THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ACCUSED; (4.1) IF THE DEFENDANT IS NOT BROUGHT TO TRIAL BEFORE THE RUNNING OF THE TIME FOR TRIAL, THE CONSEQUENCE SHOULD BE ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE; (4.2) DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE RELEASED ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE IF A DELAY IS FORESEEABLE. CONTENTS: PREFACE; INTRODUCTION; STANDARDS; STANDARDS WITH COMMENTARY; APPENDICES A-B.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECT  
INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION  
33 WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER.  
PRE-HEARING DETENTION, BY ALEXANDER W. MCEACHERN AND  
ELIZABETH M. TAYLOR, (LOS ANGELES), 1967, 36 P.  
(PROBATION PROJECT REPORT NUMBER 3)

A REVIEW IS MADE OF JUVENILE PRE-HEARING DETENTION AS A PART OF THE PROBATION PROCESS. TOPICS ANALYZED INCLUDE LENGTH OF STAY, ADJUSTMENT TO DETENTION, EFFECT OF PERSONAL, FAMILY AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS DETENTION PRACTICES.

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WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER. RESTORATION OF YOUTH THROUGH TRAINING: A FINAL REPORT, BY CLYDE F. SULLIVAN AND WALLACE MANDELL. STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, 1967, 393 P.

THIS IS THE FINAL REPORT, INCLUDING FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND TABLES OF THE RESTORATION OF YOUTH THROUGH TRAINING PROJECT. THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO EXPAND ITS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT NEEDS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS; A BROAD NATIONAL POLICY SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS FOR THE TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF OFFENDERS; AND MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COORDINATION AND STIMULATION OF SUCH PROGRAMS SHOULD BE VESTED IN A SINGLE AGENCY. CONTENTS: HISTORY OF THE PROJECT; THE JAIL AND THE WORLD OF WORK; THE RYT EXPERIMENT; MAKING THE PROJECT OPERATIONAL; FINDINGS; PERSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS; APPENDICES A-E.

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U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS. COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT. THE UNINVOLVED PRISONER, BY ANTHONY R. PERINO, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 1967, 19 P. (PROJECT 5-67)

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 50 UNINVOLVED PRISONERS AND 50 HIGHLY INVOLVED PRISONERS AT THE U.S. BARRACKS AT LEAVENWORTH KANSAS. THE UNINVOLVED PRISONERS WERE SELECTED BY

FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE IN GROUP ACTIVITY AT THE USDB. WHILE PRISONERS IN THE HIGHLY INVOLVED GROUP WERE SELECTED BECAUSE THEY WERE INVOLVED IN FOUR OR MORE ACTIVITIES. LITTLE DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS IN AGE, EDUCATION, NUMBER OF PRIOR OFFENSES, NUMBER OF SIBLINGS, AND MARITAL STATUS. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A NOTICEABLE DIFFERENCE IN TERMS OF INTELLIGENCE SCORES, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, TYPES OF CRIME COMMITTED, MMPI PROFILES, SELF-CONCEPT AND INTERVIEW BEHAVIOR. THE QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO THE UNINVOLVED PRISONERS SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE VERY MUCH SCHIZOID-LIKE IN OVERALL FUNCTIONING. THEY INDICATED THAT THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ALONE AND THEY LIKE IT THAT WAY. USUALLY, THEY HAVE AND DESIRE NO CLOSE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS. SOME OF THE REASONS STATED FOR BEING ALONE INDICATE ELEMENTS OF PASSIVE AGGRESSIVENESS. ALL IN ALL, THE DATA INDICATES THAT THE UNINVOLVED PRISONER IS NOT AS BRIGHT AS THE HIGHLY INVOLVED ONES, NOR IS HE AS SELF-CONFIDENT. THE TYPE OF CRIME HE COMMITS IS IN KEEPING WITH HIS PREVIOUS PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND SEEMS TO BE OF A LESS INVOLVED AND LESS SERIOUS NATURE. THE MMPI TEST DATA INDICATES THAT THE UNINVOLVED PRISONERS PRODUCED MORE "ABNORMAL" PROFILES THAN DID THE HIGHLY INVOLVED GROUP. (AUTH.)

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PALMER, TED. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NEEDS OF YOUNGSTERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATERS: ILLUSTRATIONS OF FACTORS WHICH BEAR UPON MATCHING. PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL MEETING OF THE BIG BROTHERS OF AMERICA, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1967, 21 P.

FOUR TYPES OF YOUTHS ENCOUNTERED DURING WORK ON THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT ARE DESCRIBED. THESE TYPES ARE: THE IMMATURE CONFORMIST, THE UNSOCIALIZED OR LOW MATURITY, THE ANXIOUS NEUROTIC, AND THE ACTING-OUT NEUROTIC YOUTHS. THE TYPE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WORK WITH EACH OF THESE GROUPS HAVE THEIR OWN SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS WHICH DISTINGUISH THEM FROM TREATERS WHO WORK WITH MOST OR ALL OF THE REMAINING TYPES OF YOUTH ON THE PROJECT.

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HEWITT, WILLIAM H. NEW YORK CITY'S CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD STRUGGLE: ITS HISTORY, ANALYSIS AND SOME NOTES. POLICE, 111 (6):14-29, 1967.

IN PART TWO OF A SERIES OF THREE ARTICLES, A HISTORY IS GIVEN OF THE CAMPAIGN TO GAIN A VOTE OF APPROVAL FOR THE FIRST NEW YORK CITY CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD. THE MATERIAL IS DRAWN FROM NEWS RELEASES AND THE SPEECHES GIVEN PRIOR TO THE NOVEMBER 1966 ELECTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SCIENCE  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK 11735

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BENJAMIN, MICHAEL. REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS. LAW AND LEGISLATION IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, NO VOL. (1): 9-16, 1967.

SINCE THE INSTITUTION OF ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS (THE EQUIVALENT OF "COMRADE COURTS" IN THE SOVIET UNION) AS



NEW SOCIAL ORGANS OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE. OVER 5,000 ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS WITH A TOTAL OF ABOUT 50,000 MEMBERS HAVE BEEN ELECTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, PRIMARILY ON A TERRITORIAL BASIS AND IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS. OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE CASES HANDLED BY THE COMMISSIONS ARE MINOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW OR MINOR CIVIL DISPUTES. ONCE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO PARTIES HAS BEEN REACHED AND CONFIRMED BY THE COMMISSION, IT BECOMES BINDING AND ENFORCEABLE. HOWEVER, THE COMMISSION HAS NO AUTHORITY OR LEGAL POWER TO MAKE A DECISION ON MATTERS UNDER CIVIL LAW; MATTERS NOT FALLING WITHIN ITS COMPETENCE MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO THE APPROPRIATE COURT. OTHER ISSUES HANDLED BY THE COMMISSIONS INCLUDE: THEFT OF SOCIALIST OR PRIVATE PROPERTY, BODILY INJURY, TRAFFIC OFFENSES, INSULTS, AND NEGLECT OF COMPULSORY SCHOOLING. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSIONS ARE: THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE GUIDANCE BY THE OFFICIAL COURTS; DELIMITATION OF THE APPROPRIATE SPHERE OF COMPETENCE OF THE COMMISSIONS; AND THE DETERMINATION OF SANCTIONS AND MEASURES TO BE USED IN CASES OF ARBITRATION.

DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE FÜR STAATS-UND RECHTS-WISSENSCHAFT  
POTSDAM-BABELSBERG  
GERMANY

0100047291999

BUCHHOLZ, ERICH. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC CRIMINAL LAW. LAW AND LEGISLATION IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, NO VOL. (1): 17-28, 1967.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC CRIMINAL LAW IN EAST GERMANY, WHICH DEPENDS ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS, CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE STAGES: (1) DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE POSTWAR YEARS; (2) DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC; AND (3) DEVELOPMENTS ON THE BASIS OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION RELATIONS. DURING RECENT YEARS ECONOMIC OFFENSES HAVE DECLINED CONSIDERABLY. OFFENSES IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD ARE MAINLY PROPERTY OFFENSES PERPETRATED BY EMPLOYEES OF NATIONALLY OWNED ENTERPRISES AND USUALLY OCCUR THROUGH NEGLIGENCE. JAIL SENTENCES HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY REPLACED BY SUSPENDED SENTENCES AND SOCIAL MEASURES.

LAW SCHOOL  
HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY  
BERLIN, GERMANY

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HARRLAND, HARRI. TRENDS AND CONTROL OF CRIME IN THE G. D. R. LAW AND LEGISLATION IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, NO VOL. (1): 29-38, 1967.

WHEREAS DURING THE EARLY POSTWAR YEARS IN EAST GERMANY THE CRIME RATE DECLINED MARKEDLY, THE ANNUAL RATE SINCE THE 1950'S HAS SHOWN CONSIDERABLE DEVIATIONS. AS A WHOLE, HOWEVER, THE DOWNWARD TREND IS STILL APPARENT. CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF OFFENSES ARE STILL COMMON, INCLUDING PROPERTY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES, CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, AND SEX OFFENSES. ECONOMIC OFFENSES HAVE DECLINED CONSIDERABLY. CRIME IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC CAN BE EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED AND CONTROLLED BY ORGANIZING MASS SOCIAL PRESSURE AND ENCOURAGING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND REEDUCATION OF OFFENDERS.



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VARGAS LOPEZ, GILBERTO. EL PROBLEMA DE LA JUVENTUD ACTUAL. (THE PROBLEMS OF TODAY'S YOUTH.) CRIMINALIA, 33(2): 54-68, 1967.

THE YOUTH OF TODAY LACKS DIRECTION. DELINQUENCY MANIFESTS ITSELF IN NEARLY EVERY COUNTRY OF THE WORLD, BUT FOR DIFFERENT REASONS. IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO UNDERSTAND THE PECULIARITIES OF DELINQUENCY IN MEXICO IN ORDER TO TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO COMBAT IT. FEDERAL LEGISLATION MUST BE ADOPTED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF MINORS CODE TO PROVIDE FOR EDUCATION OF ALL YOUNG PEOPLE IN THEIR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES, AND TO PROTECT THEM BY LAW WHILE UNDER AGE, AT THE SAME TIME CHARGING THEM WITH INCREASING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THEIR SOCIAL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS AS THEY GROW OLDER. A MODEL CODE WITH THIS PURPOSE HAS BEEN ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF MICHOACAN. EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES ARE PROVIDED TO MINORS OF ALL AGES AND THEY ARE PROTECTED FROM ABUSE IN EMPLOYMENT. EXCELLENT FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CITY OF MORELIA FOR RETRAINING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. THERE THEY ARE KEPT SEPARATE FROM OLDER AND HABITUAL OFFENDERS, ARE OFFERED MANY VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND ARE PROVIDED WITH EXTENSIVE SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. SUCCESS OF THIS PROGRAM IS OUTSTANDING: WHILE 80 PERCENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN MEXICO GO ON TO COMMIT CRIME AS ADULTS, 90 PERCENT OF THOSE SUCCESSFULLY DISCHARGED FROM THE MICHOACAN INSTITUTION MAINTAIN CLEAN RECORDS.

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DIAZ CONTE, RICARDO. PSICOPATIA, HISTORIA, DESCRIPCION CLINICA Y RESPONSABILIDAD PENAL. (PSYTOPATHY, HISTORY, CLINICAL DESCRIPTION AND PENAL RESPONSIBILITY.) CRIMINALIA, 33(2): 72-79, 1967.

AFTER PINEL'S FORMULATION OF THE CONCEPT OF MANIE SANS DELIRE AND PRICHARD'S "MORAL INSANITY" IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, IT REMAINED FOR THE 20TH CENTURY TO PUT THESE AND LATER PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES TO USE IN CRIMINOLOGY. THREE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF PSYCHOPATHY MUST BE NOTED: THE LACK OF A SOUND MORAL STRUCTURE, VIOLATION OF LAWS WHICH PROTECT A SOCIAL COMMUNITY, AND LACK OF EMOTIONAL TIES TO SOCIETY OR TO INDIVIDUALS. THESE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES INTEREST THE JURIST ONLY WHEN THEY PROVOKE OR CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMMISSION OF A CRIMINAL ACT. THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHS AT THE HANDS OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND JURISTS CANNOT POSSIBLY BE UNIFORM, SINCE THE FIRST IS INTERESTED SOLELY IN THE INDIVIDUAL WHILE THE LATTER MUST CONSIDER THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AS WELL.

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U. S. PRESIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMISSION. REPORT ON A PILOT STUDY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT, BY THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, AS PREPARED BY ALBERT D. BIDERMAN, LOUISE A. JOHNSON, JENNIE MCINTYRE AND ADRIANNE W. WEIR. WASHINGTON, 1967. 176 P. APP. (FIELD SURVEYS 1) \$1.25

THIS PILOT STUDY DESIGNS AND FIELD TESTS METHODS FOR GAINING CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMPACT AND INCIDENCE OF CRIME INDEPENDENT OF REPORTS OF CITIZENS TO THE POLICE. THIS REPORT DEALS PRIMARILY WITH A SURVEY MADE IN 1966 OF RESIDENTS OF THREE POLICE

PRECINCTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. EMPHASIS IS UPON THE DIRECT EXPERIENCE OF PERSONS AS VICTIMS OF CRIMES. A NON-CLUSTERED SAMPLING PLAN WAS USED AND 511 PEOPLE WERE SUCCESSFULLY INTERVIEWED. THE SELF-REPORTS OF VICTIMIZATION BY CITIZENS INTERVIEWED IN THEIR HOMES SUGGEST A MUCH HIGHER INCIDENCE OF CRIME THAN DO POLICE STATISTICS, BUT NON-REPORTING OF OFFENSES DOES NOT ACCOUNT FOR THE MAJOR SHARE OF THE VAST DISCREPANCY. THE RESPONDENTS BELIEVED THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM IN WASHINGTON IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM, THAT IT IS GROWING WORSE, AND THAT IT IS OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THEMSELVES. AN EXTREME FEAR WHICH THE PUBLIC HAS OF VICTIMIZATION HAS A MARKED EFFECT ON PEOPLE'S LIVES. RESPONDENTS HAD NOTIFIED THE POLICE IN MORE THAN HALF OF THE CASES WHERE THEY HAD BEEN THE VICTIMS OF A CRIME. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; INCIDENCE OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION; CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES; SOME IMPLICATIONS OF CRIME STATISTICS FOR PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME.

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SARBIN, THEODORE R. THE DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL: AN OUTCOME OF SOCIAL IDENTITY TRANSFORMATIONS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(3):285-295, 1967.

THE OBJECT OF THIS STUDY IS TO ACHIEVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGER, PARTICULARLY AS IT IS APPLIED TO FELONS AND OTHER PERSONS WHO ARE NEGATIVELY VALUED. THIS CONCEPT CANNOT BE EXPLAINED AS BEING SOLELY AN EXPRESSION OF A PERSONALITY TRAIT. RATHER, IT SIGNIFIES THE RELATIONSHIP OF RELATIVE POWER IN A ROLE SYSTEM. THUS, AN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL IDENTITY IS THE COMPLEX OF VALIDATED ROLES HE ENACTS. THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF PERSONNEL IN MENTAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TEND TO DEGRADE AND DISPARAGE INMATES. TO DEAL WITH THIS STRAIN BETWEEN SELF-IMAGE AND THE ROLE ALLOTTED BY THE INSTITUTIONAL STAFF, THE INMATE MAY DO ONE OF THREE THINGS: ACCEPT THE STAFF IMPOSED STATUS; CREATE AN ARTIFICIAL IDENTITY; OR VIOLENTLY ATTEMPT TO ALTER THE POWER RELATIONSHIP. THIS EXPERIENCE OF POTENTIAL DANGER ALTERS THE PERCEPTUAL ACCURACY OF THE STAFF AND MAY LEAD TO PREMATURE POWER DISPLAYS WHICH EXACERBATE THE DEGRADATION PROCESS. IN LARGE MEASURE, THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IS A RESULT OF THE INSTITUTIONS WHICH WERE CREATED TO MANAGE AND MOULD HIM.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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KOLVIN, ISRAEL, DUNSTED, CHRISTOPHER, LEE, DOUGLAS. AGGRESSION IN ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(3):296-314, 1967.

AN EXAMINATION FOR AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WAS MADE OF 234 DELINQUENT BOYS ON PSYCHIATRIC REMAND. OF THIS GROUP, 76 BOYS WERE SINGLED OUT AS MANIFESTING A PATHOLOGICAL DEGREE OF AGGRESSIVENESS AND WERE COMPARED WITH BOYS WHO DID NOT BEHAVE THIS WAY. SEVERE AGGRESSIVENESS IN ADOLESCENTS APPEARS TO BE AN AGE-RELATED SYMPTOM. THE GROUPS WERE DIVIDED AND CATEGORIZED AS: (1) THE NON-HOSTILE, NON-AGGRESSIVE; (2) THE ASSERTIVE, HOSTILE; AND (3) THE NON-ASSERTIVE, HOSTILE DELINQUENT. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF NON-ASSERTIVE HOSTILE BOYS HAD EXPERIENCED A

COMBINATION OF REJECTION AND REPRESSION. THIS GROUP TENDED TO COMMIT THEIR OFFENSES IN SOLITUDE, AND PROVED TO BE GENERALLY SOCIALLY ISOLATED INDIVIDUALS. THE HOSTILES AS A GROUP COMMITTED MORE NON-LARCENY OFFENSES; THE ASSERTIVE HOSTILES COMMITTED MORE "ACTIVE" OFFENSES; AND THE NON-ASSERTIVE HOSTILES COMMITTED MORE "BREACH" OFFENSES. OF 32 NON-ASSERTIVE HOSTILES, 26 WERE MENTALLY DISTURBED, WHILE ONLY 26 OF 44 ASSERTIVE HOSTILES MANIFESTED A SERIOUS DEGREE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER. FURTHER, IN SIX OF SEVEN IMPULSIVELY HOSTILE YOUTHS THERE WAS A HINT OF BRAIN DAMAGE IN EARLY YOUTH. BASED ON THESE OBSERVATIONS, THE BREAKDOWN OF GROUPS INTO THE ABOVE THREE CATEGORIES HAS SOME VALIDITY.

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NOKES, P. L. PLANNING AND THE PRISON SERVICE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(3):326-336, 1967.

PRISON SYSTEMS IN ENGLAND HAVE BEEN MODELED ON THE POST-CRIMEAN WAR PLAN AND, AS SUCH, HAVE BECOME HOPELESSLY OUTDATED. THE MODERN PRISON PLANNER MUST KEEP FLEXIBILITY IN MIND, SO THAT SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS WILL NOT BE HAMPERED BY INADEQUATE FACILITIES. THE LAYOUT OF EACH NEW PRISON WILL SUFFER UNLESS IT IS DESIGNED WITH A FAIRLY COMPLETE AWARENESS OF OBJECTIVES.

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WARDROP, K. R. H. THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY CLINIC, GLASGOW. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(3):339-342, 1967.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY CLINIC IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS HAS BEEN ENCOURAGING. IN THE COMMUNITY IT OFFERS AN ADVISORY SPECIALIZED SERVICE TO MANY COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND IT HAS BECOME A CENTER FOR COORDINATION OF MANY OTHER SERVICES. THIS WORK ALSO POINTS UP THE DEFICIENCIES IN OTHER SOCIAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES. MOST SIGNIFICANTLY, THE CLINIC WORK HAS HIGH-LIGHTED THE NEED FOR SPECIAL HOSPITAL UNITS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS WHO DO NOT REQUIRE STATE HOSPITAL TREATMENT, BUT WHO ARE QUITE UNLIKELY TO BE REHABILITATED IN THE PENAL SYSTEM.

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DEBARY, PAUL. CRIME AND THE COLLEGE STUDENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PROBLEMS. NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NO DATE, 18 P.

A CORRECTIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM SHOULD BE GEARED TO BRING THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH CRIME PROBLEMS AND HELP INCREASE HIS UNDERSTANDING OF THEM. THROUGH THE PROGRAM, VOLUNTEERS CAN WORK WITH CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AT VARIOUS LEVELS AND AGES AND PROVIDE THEM WITH A VARIETY OF SERVICES. TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE PROBLEM OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IN ANY GIVEN AREA, A VOLUNTEER ACTION PROGRAM MUST DETERMINE BOTH THE NEEDS WHICH EXIST AND WHETHER THE NEEDS CAN BE MET. TO DETERMINE THE NEED FOR A PROGRAM, THE ORGANIZERS MUST HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNITY AND ITS CRIME PROBLEMS. THEY SHOULD ALSO HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOST RECENT SOCIOLOGICAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES AND FINDINGS. MATURE AND RESPONSIBLE VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE BASED ON PERSONAL PRISONER-STUDENT RELATIONS IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CITIZENSHIP COUNCIL  
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK

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MICHIGAN CORRECTIONS COMMISSION. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON  
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. MICHIGAN COUNCIL. CONFERENCE  
PROCEEDINGS FROM CONFERENCE ON SENTENCING, LANSING,  
MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 1966, 87 P.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS AT THE CONFERENCE ON SENTENCING,  
DECEMBER 1966, SPONSORED BY THE MICHIGAN CRIME AND  
DELINQUENCY COUNCIL AND THE MICHIGAN CORRECTIONS  
COMMISSION, WERE JUSTICE THOMAS M. KAVANAUGH, HORACE  
GILMORE, EUGENE BARKIN, AND LOUIS ROME. THEIR  
CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING SOUND SENTENCING REFORMS FOR ADULT  
OFFENDERS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING. WHILE THE MODEL PENAL  
CODE GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD REFORMING SENTENCING  
INEQUITIES, THERE ARE MANY POSSIBILITIES FOR ABUSE, SUCH  
AS USING THE INDEFINITE SENTENCE IMPROPERLY AND MAKING  
UNWISE PAROLE DECISIONS. THERE IS STILL NOT ENOUGH  
EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND  
PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT. THE STATUTORY DRAFT OF THE  
MICHIGAN CRIMINAL CODE CLASSIFIES BOTH FELONIES AND  
MISDEMEANORS INTO THREE CATEGORIES EACH. MINIMUM AND  
MAXIMUM SENTENCES ARE SET UP BY THE ACT, AND THE  
CONDITIONS FOR IMPRISONMENT AND RELEASE ARE ENUMERATED  
THERE. THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY SERVICE IS ALSO GIVEN A  
GREATER ROLE IN DETERMINING TREATMENT. IN SENTENCING NON-  
DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IN BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW,  
REHABILITATION IS THE WATCHWORD, AND WORK PROGRAMS,  
PAROLE, AND PROBATION ARE EMPLOYED. BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH  
CRIME RATE, IT IS WELL THAT MICHIGAN IS COOPERATING WITH  
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO DETERMINE THE CAUSES AND  
CURES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. CONTENTS: ABOUT THE OUT-OF-  
STATE SPEAKERS; THE NEED FOR SENTENCING REFORM, BY THOMAS  
M. KAVANAGH; A RATIONAL APPROACH TO SENTENCING REFORM, BY  
SOL RUBIN; THE COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL  
CODE, BY HORACE GILMORE; SENTENCING NON-DANGEROUS  
OFFENDERS, BY EUGENE N. BARKIN; SENTENCING DANGEROUS  
OFFENDERS, BY RALPH BRANCALE; THE CRIME COMMISSION, BY  
LOUIS ROME; SENTENCING PERSONS IN ORGANIZED CRIME: A  
PANEL.

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WORKSHOP THREE: PROPOSED PROGRAMS IN TREATMENT. IN:  
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK.  
WORKSHOPS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,  
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1965, P. 183-259.

ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS FOR THE INCARCERATED  
OFFENDER IS TO LEARN TO READJUST TO SOCIETY. FOR THIS  
REASON, VARIOUS RADICAL PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN INSTIGATED IN  
DIFFERENT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE  
COUNTRY TO SIMULATE CIVILIAN LIFE WITHIN THE WALLS OF  
PRISON. IN THIS WAY, OFFENDERS MAY PRACTICE THE ROLE  
THEY WILL HAVE TO ASSUME ON THEIR RELEASE. IN OTHER  
AREAS, ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO INTEGRATE THE OFFENDER  
INTO SOCIETY WITHOUT INCARCERATING HIM. PROBATIONARY  
REFORMS, GROUP THERAPY, AND GROUP CAMPS ARE A FEW OF  
THESE METHODS. IN MANY AREAS, THE OLD VISIT SYSTEM IN  
WHICH THE OFFENDER PERIODICALLY APPEARS BEFORE A  
PROBATIONARY OFFICER, IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO  
REPORT HIS WHEREABOUTS IS CONSIDERED OUTDATED AND EVEN  
FORBIDDEN. BETTER CORRECTIVE RESULTS ARE OBTAINED BY  
INVITING YOUNG OFFENDERS INTO A NEW ENVIRONMENT (A  
CAMPING TRIP OR OTHER SOCIAL SITUATION) THAN BY FORCING

THEM TO BE INTERNED IN A CORRECTION CENTER OR REFORMATORY. PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, TOO, IN REFORMING RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. REDUCED NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS AND LARGER NUMBERS OF STAFF MEMBERS MAKE A MORE PRODUCTIVE RATIO. BETTER PHYSICAL FACILITIES AFFORD BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR RETRAINING AND RECONDITIONING THE YOUNG OFFENDERS. MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED BY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TODAY INCLUDE: LACK OF INTAKE CONTROL, WHICH RESTS WITH THE COURTS; LACK OF ADEQUATE BUDGET AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT; LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF LEGISLATORS ON WHOM THE INSTITUTIONS ARE DEPENDENT, AND A SHORTAGE OF SKILLED MANPOWER. CONTENTS: PROBLEMS IN TREATMENT; METHODS FOR TREATMENT; REHABILITATION.

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WORKSHOP TWO: DIAGNOSTIC CONCEPTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IN: RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. WORKSHOPS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1965. P. 85-173.

THE PROBATION OFFICER'S MOST IMPORTANT TOOL IS HIS OWN PERSONALITY. WARMTH, FRIENDLINESS, AND A GENUINE DESIRE TO HELP ACCOMPLISH A GOOD DEAL, BUT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IS ALSO NECESSARY. THE PROBATION OFFICER WOULD DO WELL TO BREAK DOWN THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS WHEN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS: CONSTITUTIONAL, PSYCHOGENIC, CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SITUATIONAL CATEGORIES MIGHT BE USED. PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES VARY. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVICES, IS DIRECTED DIALOGUE BETWEEN OFFICER AND OFFENDER. OTHERS INCLUDE INTELLIGENCE TESTS, PERSONALITY TESTS AND CLINICAL TESTING. IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS INCLUDE THE OFFENDER'S PERCEPTION OF THE SOCIAL WORLD, HIS SELF-IMAGE, MORAL ORIENTATIONS, HIS FAMILY'S ROLE, PEER'S ROLES, AND OPPORTUNITY SYSTEM EXPERIENCE.

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U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN HONOLULU-HAWAII: REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS, BY LINCOLN DANIELS. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967. 100 P., APP.

VARIOUS REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY, VARIOUS HAWAII PROGRAMS, AND THE ROLE OF VARIOUS COMMUNITY AGENCIES IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION SUGGESTED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU ARE: MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING LAWS; EMPLOYMENT OF ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL ON THE STATE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH; CREATION OF A FIVE YEAR DELINQUENCY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT; CREATION OF FOLLOW-UP AGENCIES; RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF MORE PERSONNEL; CREATION OF A QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN; AND EXTENSION OF THE OPERATION OF THE POLICE JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION TO NIGHTS AND WEEKENDS. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; PERSONS SEEN; MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS; DELINQUENCY CAUSATION; DEFINING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION; PLANNING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION; PLANNING IN HONOLULU; HAWAII COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH; OAHU COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH; PREVENTION PROGRAMS - REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS; CHURCH ROLE IN PREVENTION; PREVENTION POTENTIAL OF SCHOOLS; MANPOWER NEEDS AND TRAINING; FAVORABLE FACTORS IN HAWAII; LOOKING AHEAD; CONCLUSION.



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WORKSHOP ONE: THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY. IN: RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. WORKSHOPS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1965, P. 5-76.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS MORE BROADLY DEFINED IN THE UNITED STATES THAN IN ALMOST ANY OTHER COUNTRY; THUS, MANY QUASI-ILLEGAL ACTS FALL UNDER THE GENERAL TERM "DELINQUENCY." FOR THIS REASON, REFORM OF THE DELINQUENT, WHEN HE COMMITS SUCH ACTS AS TRUANCY, ASSOCIATION WITH UNDESIRABLES, OR DRINKING, OFTEN FALLS TO THE SOCIAL WORKER RATHER THAN TO THE PROBATION OFFICER. IT IS THE JOB OF THE SOCIAL WORKER TO CORRECT FAMILY TIE INADEQUACIES AND MAKE THE YOUNG DELINQUENT A MORE SOCIALLY ORIENTED BEING. PROBLEMS OF TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS ARE LEGION. THE PROBATION OFFICER AND SOCIAL WORKER MUST DEFINE THEIR FUNCTIONS: DO THEY MERELY MAKE RULES AND ENFORCE THEM, OR DO THEY CONDUCT PROGRAMS OF SELF-HELP FOR OFFENDERS; MUST THEY FOLLOW THE CORRECTIVE HARD LINE, OR SHOULD THEY BE IMAGINATIVE IN THEIR APPROACHES TO REHABILITATION; SHOULD PROBATION BE THE PRIVILEGE OF A FEW OR A STANDARD PROCEDURE OF DELINQUENT REFORM? TEST PROJECTS SHOW THAT THE LATTER, MORE PROGRESSIVE ALTERNATIVE HAS PROVED TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN EACH CASE. REFORM MUST NOT BE THE ONLY GOAL OF TREATMENT, AS A TRUE INTEREST IN HELPING THE OFFENDER ADJUST TO AND ENJOY THE NEWLY IMPOSED STYLE OF LIFE MUST ALSO BE SHOWN. CONTENTS: THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS IN TREATMENT; GOALS OF TREATMENT.

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GROSMAN, BRIAN A. THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN CANADA. CANADIAN BAR JOURNAL, 10(3):189-211, 1967.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS RECENTLY EXPANDED AND CLARIFIED ITS POSITION ON THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL. IN SUM, THE COURT HAS DECREED THAT COUNSEL SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR ALL DEFENDANTS AT EVERY STAGE OF TRIAL, PRETRIAL AND POST-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS. IN CANADIAN LAW, HOWEVER, IT IS CLEAR THAT REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL IS LIMITED TO TRIAL AND APPEAL PROCEEDINGS, AND NO PROTECTIONS ARE AVAILABLE IF COUNSEL IS DENIED TO AN ACCUSED AT PRETRIAL OR EXTRA-JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. EVEN AT THE TRIAL ITSELF THERE IS NO GUARANTEE OF A RIGHT TO COUNSEL; IT IS MERELY A PERMISSIVE POWER AVAILABLE TO AN ACCUSED TO RETAIN A LAWYER IF HE HAS THE FUNDS TO DO SO. SIMILARLY, CANADIAN COURTS ARE MORE PERMISSIVE OF POLICE PRACTICES OF INTENSIVE INTERROGATION AND OF ILLICIT MEANS OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE. IF THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS IS TO BE EFFECTED THROUGH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, A NEW APPROACH TO THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS MUST BE ADOPTED.

FACULTY OF LAW  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL, CANADA

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TORNEY, KARL. ARBEITSHAUS ODER HAUS FÜR ARBEITSERZIEHUNG? (WORKHOUSE OR HOUSE FOR THE EDUCATION TO WORK?) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(3):173-177, 1967.

AMONG THE MANY FACTORS WHICH MAY BE A CAUSE OF CRIMINALITY, DISINCLINATION OR UNWILLINGNESS TO WORK OCCUPIES A SPECIAL POSITION. IDLENESS MAY BE, TO A LARGE EXTENT, THE CAUSE OF LATER CRIMINALITY AMONG JUVENILES



AND ADOLESCENTS OR IT MAY CONSTITUTE AN OFFENSE IN ITSELF, AS IN THE CASE OF ADULTS WHO HABITUALLY FAIL TO SUPPORT THEIR DEPENDENTS. CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT SUCH IDLERS ARE INDIFFERENT TO PRISON SENTENCES WHICH ALLOW THEM TO "DO TIME" AND, IN FACT, SHIELD THEM FROM THE DEMANDS OF THEIR CREDITORS AND NEEDY DEPENDENTS. THEIR REACTION IS QUITE DIFFERENT, HOWEVER, WHEN THEY ARE COMMITTED TO A WORKHOUSE FOR AN INDETERMINATE PERIOD. IN THE PAST, WEST GERMAN COURTS HAVE NOT USED COMMITMENT TO A WORKHOUSE IN A LARGE NUMBER OF INSTANCES WHERE SUCH A SENTENCE WOULD HAVE BEEN BENEFICIAL TO THE OFFENDER. WORKHOUSES SHOULD BE ORGANIZED INTO INSTITUTIONS WHICH SPECIALIZE IN DEALING WITH THE WORK-SHY OFFENDER WHO IS NOT SERIOUSLY CRIMINAL AND WHO SHOULD NOT BE EXPOSED TO THE INFLUENCE OF HARDENED PRISON INMATES.

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FRIEDRICHS, CARL. DAS RECHT DES BEWAHRUNGSHELFERS AUF ZUTRITT ZUM PROBANDEN. (THE RIGHT OF THE PROBATION OFFICER TO ACCESS TO THE PROBATIONER.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(3):214-221, 1967.

WEST GERMAN JUVENILE COURT LAW GIVES THE PROBATION OFFICER THE RIGHT TO ENTER THE ROOMS OR THE LOCALITIES WHERE A PROBATIONER UNDER HIS SUPERVISION IS STAYING. THE LAW AFFECTS NOT ONLY THE PROBATIONER HIMSELF BUT ALSO THIRD PARTIES WHO OWN OR RENT THE PLACES IN QUESTION. THESE PLACES MAY BE THE PROBATIONER'S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, A STRANGE APARTMENT, OR A RECREATION FACILITY. ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF LEGAL AUTHORS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE OFFICER HAS THE LEGAL RIGHT TO FORCE HIS ENTRY, THE LAW ITSELF DOES NOT SPECIFY HOW HE MAY REALIZE HIS RIGHT TO ACCESS. SINCE THE PROBATION OFFICER'S GOAL IS TO GAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF HIS PROBATIONER, HE WILL EXERCISE HIS RIGHT TO FORCEFUL ACCESS IN ONLY THE MOST EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES. ALSO AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE OFFICER ARE A NUMBER OF MEANS OF DEALING WITH UNCOOPERATIVE PROBATIONERS OR THIRD PARTIES WHO INTERFERE WITH THE SUPERVISION PROCESS, INCLUDING INTERVENTION BY THE YOUTH BOARD AND THE POLICE, AND, ULTIMATELY, PROBATION REVOCATION.

LANDGERICHT  
ANSBACH, WEST GERMANY

0100047309999

MOHR, J. W. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW. PART 4: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE. SECTION 2: INDECENT ASSAULT ON FEMALE CHILDREN AGE 12 AND UNDER. NO DATA, 1967, 56 P.

THIS IS PART FOUR OF A STUDY OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE LAW. IT IS AN EXAMINATION OF CASES OF PEDOPHILIC ACTS AGAINST GIRLS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

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BLUTHNER, HEINZ, STILLER, GERHARD. ROLLE UND GRENZEN DER KRIMINOLOGISCHEN ERHEBUNG IM SYSTEM DER KRIMINOLOGISCHEN FORSCHUNGSMETHODEN. (THE ROLE AND THE LIMITS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL APPRAISAL IN THE SYSTEM OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS.) STAAT UND RECHT, 16(5):769-778, 1967.

QUESTIONNAIRES OF CRIMINOLOGICAL APPRAISAL AIM AT DISCOVERING THE INNER STRUCTURE OF OFFENSES. THE APPRAISAL ANALYZES THE INNER DISPOSITION OF THE OFFENDER.

AS DISTINCT FROM HIS MOTIVATION, THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE INNER AND EXTERNAL DISPOSITION IN THE ACT PROPER, AND THE FACTORS WHICH HAVE DETERMINED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY. SINCE IN PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF BOTH OFFENDERS AND OFFENSES THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THESE THREE ASPECTS OF THE STRUCTURE IS DIFFERENT, THE SELECTION OF THE TYPE OF TREATMENT MUST BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

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ABDEL FATTAH, EZZAT. LA VICTIMOLOGIE: QU'EST-ELLE, ET QUEL EST SON AVENIR? (VICTIMOLOGY AND ITS FUTURE.) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 21(2):113-124, 1967.

VICTIMOLOGY ANALYZES THE BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIM. FROM THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW THE VICTIM MAY BE SPECIFIC, SUCH AS A PHYSICAL OR A MORAL PERSON (CORPORATION, STATE, ASSOCIATION), OR NON-SPECIFIC, I.E., AN ABSTRACTION (PUBLIC ORDER, PUBLIC HEALTH, RELIGION). FROM THE CRIMINOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, THE VICTIM IS PART OF THE OFFENSE IN THE SAME WAY AS IS ITS PERPETRATOR. A CONSIDERABLE PART OF OFFENSES IS DUE TO NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF THE VICTIMS. VON HENTIG'S THE CRIMINAL AND HIS VICTIM (1948) PIONEERED THE THEORY ACCORDING TO WHICH CERTAIN CLASSES OF PERSONS ARE PREDISPOSED TO BECOME VICTIMS OF CRIME. ACCORDING TO HIS OFFENDER-VICTIM CONCEPT, A PERSON CAN BECOME EITHER OF THE TWO, DEPENDING UPON CIRCUMSTANCES. LATENT VICTIMS ARE THOSE WHO ARE INNERLY DISPOSED TO ATTRACT CRIME. VON HENTIG DISCOVERED IN THE OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP A CERTAIN RECIPROCITY WHICH CAN BE OF NEUROTIC, PSYCHO-BIOLOGICAL, OR GENETIC CHARACTER.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL  
CANADA

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KLEIN, MALCOLM W., CRAWFORD, LOIS Y. GROUPS, GANGS, AND COHESIVENESS. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1):63-75, 1967.

THIS PAPER IS CONCERNED WITH SELECTED QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUVENILE GANGS AND OTHER GROUPS WHICH HAVE BEEN THE MORE TRADITIONAL SUBJECT OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH. TWO FACTORS IN PARTICULAR ARE EMPHASIZED: GANG COHESIVENESS AND GANG-RELATED DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE POSITION IS TAKEN THAT THE SOURCES OF GANG COHESIVENESS ARE PRIMARILY EXTERNAL TO THE GROUP, IN CONTRAST TO THE FINDINGS ON MOST GROUPS PREVIOUSLY STUDIED. GANG DELINQUENCY, IN ADDITION TO BEING THE PARTIAL CONSEQUENCE OF GANG INTERACTION, SERVES AS AN ADDITIONAL REINFORCER OF GANG COHESIVENESS. AVAILABLE CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF GROUP COHESIVENESS ARE SOMEWHAT INSUFFICIENT FOR APPLICATION TO GANG RESEARCH. WITH THE USE OF DATA DRAWN FROM A STUDY OF 576 MALE NEGRO GANG MEMBERS IN LOS ANGELES SEVERAL ALTERNATE MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES ARE ILLUSTRATED. THESE PROCEDURES ARE A FIRST STEP TOWARD A SORELY NEEDED INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GANG COHESIVENESS AND GANG DELINQUENCY. (AUTH. ED.)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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KOBRIN, SOLOMON, PUNTIL, JOSEPH, PELUSO, EMIL. CRITERIA OF STATUS AMONG STREET GROUPS. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1):98-118, 1967.

THE MAJOR FORMS OR STYLES OF DELINQUENCY WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN THE LOWER-CLASS COMMUNITY ARE POSTULATED BY OPPORTUNITY THEORY AS A FUNCTION OF THE RELATIVE AVAILABILITY OF ILLEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY. THIS FEATURE OF THE THEORY WAS EMPIRICALLY TESTED BY INVESTIGATING A NETWORK OF SIX STREET GROUPS IN A LOWER-CLASS COMMUNITY IN WHICH THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF VARIATION IN ACCESS TO ILLEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY. FOUR OF THE GROUPS WERE FOUND TO HAVE SPECIFIABLE DELINQUENT STYLES. THEIR PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY WERE CHARACTERIZED AS SOPHISTICATED, CONSPICUOUS, OCCUPATIONAL, AND VERSATILE. THE TWO GROUPS FOUND TO BE NONDELINQUENT ARE DESCRIBED AS UNCONVENTIONAL AND RESPECTABLE. THE SOPHISTICATED AND CONSPICUOUS DELINQUENT GROUPS ARE SEEN AS REPRESENTING CLOWARD AND OHLIN'S IDEAL CRIMINAL AND CONFLICT VARIANTS OF THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE, WITH THEIR ACCESS TO ILLEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY DIFFERING IN ACCORD WITH PREDICTION FROM OPPORTUNITY THEORY. ALTHOUGH NOT PREDICTED, THE VERSATILE PATTERN WAS FOUND TO BE PREDICTABLE FROM THE THEORY WITH MINOR MODIFICATION. HOWEVER, OPPORTUNITY THEORY DID NOT PREDICT THE OCCUPATIONAL DELINQUENT PATTERN. THIS FINDING SUGGESTS THE NEED TO MODIFY THE THEORY TO INCLUDE THE VARIABLE OF ORIENTATION TO ADULT REFERENCE GROUP. (AUTH.)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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GAMMON, THOMAS M. DIMENSIONS OF CURRENT GANG DELINQUENCY. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1):119-131, 1967.

RESEARCH INTO THE TYPES OF GANGS SERVICED BY THE STREET WORKERS OF THE NEW YORK CITY YOUTH BOARD POINTS TO THE BEGINNINGS OF A MORE SOPHISTICATED TYPE OF DELINQUENT GROUP. ALTHOUGH CONTINUING TO COME FROM NEIGHBORHOODS WHICH LACK STABILITY AND OFFER MULTIPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR DELINQUENCY, MANY NEW YORK GANGS HAVE SHIFTED FROM THE MORE TIGHTLY STRUCTURED, AGGRESSIVE GANGS OF THE 1950'S, TO A RATHER LOOSELY-KNIT GROUP WITH INFORMAL LEADERSHIP AND LESS COHESIVE ORGANIZATION. MANY OF THE LARGER FIGHTING GANGS HAVE DISSOLVED INTO SMALLER CLIQUES IN WHICH VIOLENCE IS MORE DIFFUSE AND INDIVIDUALISTIC. AGGRESSION REMAINS THE CHIEF MECHANISM OF GROUP MAINTENANCE, BUT EXTREME INTERGROUP CONFLICT HAS DECLINED. AS GROUP SOLIDARITY HAS WEAKENED, THE GROUP'S TOLERANCE FOR A WIDER RANGE OF DEVIANCE HAS INCREASED. THIS OVERALL SHIFT IN GANG PATTERNS IS ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN SOCIAL ABILITY, OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE LARGER SOCIETY. THE DATA ALSO REVEAL A CERTAIN AMBIVALENCE ON THE PART OF GANG MEMBERS TOWARD THEIR OWN GROUP, THUS SUPPORTING SHORT AND STRODTBECK'S FINDINGS ABOUT THE UNSATISFYING NATURE OF GANG LIFE. MANY OF THESE CURRENT CHANGES REFLECT THE FACT THAT SOCIETY IS APPARENTLY BEGINNING TO OFFER THESE GROUPS MORE THAN RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND CONSULTATIVE SERVICES; THEY ALSO INDICATE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY AND COMMUNITY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS. (AUTH.)

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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DEFLEUR, LOIS B. DELINQUENT GANGS IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: THE CASE OF CORDOBA. JOURNAL OF RESFARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1):132-141, 1967.

AS PART OF A LARGER STUDY, SIXTY-THREE "HARD-CORE" JUVENILE OFFENDERS WERE INTERVIEWED IN CORDOBA, ARGENTINA, CONCERNING THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR GANGS. THE DELINQUENTS DISCUSSED THEIR ACTIVITIES QUITE FREELY. THESE GANGS WERE RELATIVELY SMALL; MANY DID NOT HAVE A CLEARLY ESTABLISHED LEADER; AND MEMBERSHIP WAS GENERALLY OPEN TO ANY BOY WHO WAS VOUCHERED FOR AND WHO ENGAGED IN THE GROUP'S ACTIVITIES. THE GANGS SUPPORTED SUBCULTURES WHICH INCLUDED DEVIANT ACTIVITIES, ARGOTS, STRONG INTERESTS IN SPORTS, AND FIGHTING WITH BOYS FROM OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS. THE MOST FREQUENT LAWBREAKING ACTIVITY WAS THEFT. MOST STOLEN ITEMS WERE USED OR SOLD AND THE PROCEEDS WERE SPENT ON MOVIES, DRINKING, AND GIRLS. THIS PATTERN CAN BE CALLED THE INSTRUMENTAL-THEFT SUBCULTURE. IN COMPARISON WITH U. S. DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES IT WAS FOUND THAT: CORDOBA'S GANGS DID NOT ENGAGE IN VANDALISM OR STEALING FOR NONUTILITARIAN REASONS. THERE WAS LITTLE CONTACT WITH ADULT CRIMINALS. FIGHTING WAS ONLY ONE OF MANY GANG ACTIVITIES AND CONFLICT WAS NOT AN END IN ITSELF. DRUG USE WAS VIRTUALLY ABSENT. IN SHORT, THE THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS DEVELOPED IN THE UNITED STATES BY AMERICAN STUDENTS OF DELINQUENCY DO NOT SEEM TO DESCRIBE THE GANGS UNDER STUDY. (AUTH.)

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE  
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MONOD, JEAN. JUVENILE GANGS IN PARIS: TOWARD A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1):142-165, 1967.

IN CONTRAST WITH STUDIES FOCUSED ON THE "DELINQUENCY" ASPECTS OF JUVENILE GANGS, THIS ARTICLE IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT JUVENILE GANGS ARE A NORMAL PHENOMENON AND THAT THEY HAVE A PARTICULAR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE. JUVENILE SUBCULTURES, FAR FROM BEING PATHOLOGICAL, RE-ESTABLISH A KIND OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN A WORLD THREATENED WITH UNIFORMIZATION. THIS DIVERSITY IS ORGANIZED AMONG PARISIAN JUVENILE GANGS IN A NUMBER OF VARIANTS, BOTH OPPOSED AND COMPLEMENTARY TO EACH OTHER, WHICH DEFINE THEIR CRUCIAL RELATIONS WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT, THE SOCIETY AT LARGE, THEIR COMMON PAST AND UNCERTAIN FUTURE, AND THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONSHIPS. THE EVOLUTION OF PARISIAN JUVENILE GANGS SHOWS THAT THEIR CURRENT DIVERSITY MUST BE RELATED TO THEIR PAST COMMON STYLE WHEN, IN 1956, THEY WERE INFLUENCED BY CERTAIN AMERICAN MOVIES. TORN BETWEEN INTEGRATING TENDENCIES, BOTH POSITIVE (OFFICIAL TEEN-AGE CULTURE) AND NEGATIVE (OFFICIALLY DEFINED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY), AND TENDENCIES TO DISINTEGRATION, GANGS MAINTAIN THEIR IDENTITY MAINLY BY STRENGTHENING, THROUGH IDEOLOGY AND/OR BEHAVIOR, THE CONFLICTS WHICH OPPOSE THEM TO THE LEGITIMATIONS OF NORMATIVE SOCIETY. THIS OBSERVATION AND OTHERS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO REFORMULATE THE CLASSIC OPPOSITIONS BETWEEN SUBCULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP, ETC. THE METHODOLOGY HERE PROPOSED SUGGESTS THAT, BEHIND THE ARBITRARY APPEARANCE OF SUBCULTURAL VARIETIES, A LOGIC OPERATES WHICH ORGANIZES THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND EXPLAINS THEIR MEANING. (AUTH.)

COLLEGE DE FRANCE  
PARIS, FRANCE

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ANDREU, CESAR T. VALIDEZ DE LA IMPOSICION DE UNA SANCION CRIMINAL POR ACTOS INCIDENTALES A LA ADICCION A DROGAS NARCOTICAS. (VALIDITY OF THE IMPOSITION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR ACTS INCIDENTAL TO THE ADDICTION TO NARCOTIC DRUGS.) REVISTA JURIDICA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO, 35(4):703-715, 1966.

ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA (370 U.S. 660, 1962) ESTABLISHED IMPORTANT PRECEPTS WITH REGARD TO THE CRIMINALITY OF DRUG ADDICTION, THAT IN ITSELF IT IS AN INFIRMITY, NOT A CRIME, AND THAT TO PUNISH AN OFFENDER WHO IS IN REALITY SICK CONSTITUTES "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL" PUNISHMENT FORBIDDEN BY THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. SANCTIONS MAY BE APPLIED TO AN ADDICT WHEN HE CONSTITUTES A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE. THE SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO, IN MARTINEZ RODRIGUEZ V. DELGADO HAD INTERPRETED THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION AS ALLOWING PUNISHMENT, INCLUDING INCARCERATION, OF ADDICTS AS A CORRECTIVE MEASURE. ADDICTS, BY PUERTO RICAN LAW, ARE THOSE WHO HABITUALLY USE DRUGS OR THOSE WHO, BY THEIR USE OF DRUGS, LOSE THEIR BODILY CONTROL. PUERTO RICAN LAWMAKERS AND PUERTO RICAN COURTS HAVE FAILED TO ACCEPT THE IDEA PROPOUNDED IN ROBINSON AND IN NUMEROUS MEDICAL STUDIES, THAT ADDICTION IS A SICKNESS, AND AS SUCH, IS REMOVED FROM THE FIELD OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

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SYMPOSIUM: THE CHILD AND THE COURTS. WOMEN LAWYERS JOURNAL, 53(2):43-67, 1967.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS SYMPOSIUM, THE CHILD AND THE COURTS, IS BASED ON THE THEME FOR THE 1966-1967 YEAR--PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE DISADVANTAGED, AS CHILDREN ARE THE LARGEST SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION IN GREATEST NEED OF LEGAL PROTECTION. SUCH RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AS THE KENT AND GAULT CASES HAVE SET TRENDS TOWARD INCREASED PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF JUVENILES APPEARING IN COURT AND TOWARD GREATER EMPHASIS ON DUE PROCESS IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE. THERE IS ALSO A GROWING RECOGNITION OF THE NEED TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF MINORS AND CHILDREN IN THE DETERMINATION OF THEIR WELFARE IN DIVORCE CASES. THE RIGHTS OF THE LEGALLY DISADVANTAGED AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD MUST BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN ADOPTION AND CHILD CUSTODY MATTERS. CRIMINAL LAW REFORM IS NECESSARY TO INSURE THAT THE DEFENDANT IS GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL, THAT REASSIMILATION OF OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY IS FACILITATED, AND THAT THE COMMUNITY IS ADEQUATELY PROTECTED

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HOGGETT, J. M'NAGHTEN, SMITH AND NORTHERN IRELAND (PART I). CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (APRIL):209-213, 1967.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF NORTHERN IRELAND WENT INTO EFFECT ON AUGUST 7 1966. IT CONTAINS A NUMBER OF THE BRITISH PROVISIONS FOR FULL AND PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE'S CRIMINAL ACTIONS, INTENTIONAL OR NON-INTENTIONAL. FURTHER REFORM HAS BEEN SUGGESTED, PRINCIPALLY IN THE DPP V. SMITH CASE AND IN CASES OF DEFENSE BASED UPON INSANITY. BOTH HAVE TO DO WITH THE STATE OF MIND OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE CRIMINAL



ACT, AND THE DEGREE OF RECKLESSNESS EXHIBITED IN THE COMMISSION OF THE ACT. IN BOTH CASES, IT IS NOW LEFT TO THE JURY TO DETERMINE WHERE TO DRAW THE FINE LINE BETWEEN VARYING DEGREES OF CULPABILITY, AS NO ABSOLUTE STANDARDS EXIST.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER  
ENGLAND

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DEBARY, PAUL. CRIME AND THE COLLEGE STUDENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PROBLEMS. NEW YORK, 1967, 18 P.

JUST AS THERE IS A NEED FOR STUDENT VOLUNTEERS IN THE AGENCIES WHICH DEAL WITH CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY, THERE IS ALSO A NEED FOR STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE TYPES OF PROBLEMS POSED BY CRIME, INCLUDING VICE, DRUGS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THESE PROBLEMS ARE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO THE COLLEGE STUDENT, WHO SHOULD UNDERSTAND THEM AND THEIR CAUSES IF HE IS TO BECOME A RESPONSIBLE MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY. POLICE, COURT, AND PRISON AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY SEEKING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH THEIR WORK FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND MANY NEW ROLES FOR VOLUNTEERS AND NONPROFESSIONALS ARE AVAILABLE. A VOLUNTEER ACTION PROGRAM MUST DETERMINE BOTH THE NEEDS THAT EXIST IN ANY GIVEN AREA AND ITS ABILITY TO SERVICE THOSE NEEDS. SOME AREAS FOR INVOLVEMENT OF STUDENT VOLUNTEERS INCLUDE: ASSISTING PROBATION OFFICERS IN CASEWORK OR GROUP WORK; RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND GROUP WORK IN PRISONS; AND WORKING WITH COMMUNITY OR CAMPUS AGENCIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CITIZENSHIP COUNCIL  
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NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027

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COMISION CENTROAMERICANA A LA SEGUNDA REUNION PLENARIA DE LA COMISION REDACTORA DEL CODIGO PENAL TIPO PARA LATINOAMERICA. PENAS Y MEDIDAS DE SEGURIDAD. (PUNISHMENT AND SECURITY MEASURES.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO, 19(MARCH/APRIL):41-76, 1967.

PRINCIPAL PUNISHMENTS PROPOSED FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN CODE ARE THE SEQUESTRATION AND FINES: DURATION OF THE FORMER SHOULD BE FROM SIX MONTHS TO 25 YEARS, WITH APPROPRIATE SEPARATION OF MALE AND FEMALE, AND OF FIRST AND HABITUAL OFFENDERS MADE AT THE PLACE OF DETENTION; FINES SHOULD BE SET BY SENTENCING JUDGES AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE FINANCIAL STATUS AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCUSED. LESS SEVERE SANCTIONS IMPOSED UPON OFFENDERS MAY INCLUDE LOSS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING ELECTED OFFICE IF APPLICABLE, LOSS OF CERTAIN RIGHTS (VOTING), OR LOSS OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS, IF THEY ARE TO BE RECEIVED FROM THE STATE. SECURITY MEASURES WHICH ARE NOT PENAL SANCTIONS INCLUDE: PROBATION, LIMITATION AS TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE, DENIAL OF RIGHT TO USE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, OR OTHER MEANS OF CONTROL WHICH THE SENTENCING JUDGE MAY FIND NECESSARY. THE CHOICE AMONG THE ABOVE PUNISHMENTS MUST BE BASED UPON MANY CONSIDERATIONS: THE CRIMINAL STATUTE INVOLVED, THE NATURE OF THE CRIMINAL ACT, ITS CONSEQUENCES IN HUMAN AND PROPERTY DAMAGE, THE CHARACTER OF THE OFFENDER, HIS RECORD, AND HIS CONDUCT SINCE COMMISSION OF THE CRIMINAL ACT.



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COMISION VENEZOLANA A LA SEGUNDA REUNION PLEANARIA DE LA COMISION REDACTORA DEL CODIGO PENAL TIPO PARA LATINOAMERICA. DE LA EXTINCTION DE LA ACCION PENAL Y DE LA PENA. (TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND PUNISHMENT.) DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO. 19(MARCH/APRIL):77-98, 1967.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AN OFFENDER OR A SENTENCE ALREADY IMPOSED ON HIM MAY BE TERMINATED FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS: DEATH, AMNESTY, PARDON OR COMMUTATION GRANTED FROM HIGHER AUTHORITIES, OR THROUGH NEW LAWS, SUPERSEDING OLDER ONES UNDER WHICH THE OFFENDER WAS CONVICTED.

0100047323999

CERVANTES RIOS, MINERVA. ESTUDIO DOGMATICO DEL ARTICULO 175 DEL PROYECTO DE CODIGO PENAL TIPO PARA REPUBLICA MEXICANA. (STUDY OF ARTICLE 175 OF THE PROPOSED PENAL CODE FOR THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.) MEXICO CITY, 1966, 135 P.

ARTICLE 175 OF THE PROPOSED MEXICAN PENAL CODE CONTAINS PROVISIONS AGAINST GENOCIDE WHICH COINCIDE WITH THOSE SET DOWN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON NOVEMBER 23, 1948. THE ARTICLE OUTLAWS "THE INTENT TO DESTROY WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY ONE OR MORE NATIONAL, ETHNIC, RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS, BY WHATEVER MEANS...". THE CRIME WILL BE PUNISHED BY A FINE OF 12 TO 20 THOUSAND MEXICAN PESOS AND A PRISON TERM OF 15 TO 30 YEARS. THE LAW IS AN IDEALISTIC ONE AND WILL PROBABLY NEVER HAVE TO BE INVOKED IN MEXICO. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; GENOCIDE IN HISTORY; THE NUREMBERG TRIALS; THE CONVENTION ON GENOCIDE; DISCUSSION OF ARTICLE 175 OF THE MEXICAN PENAL CODE; STUDY OF THE THEORY OF ARTICLE 175 OF THE PROPOSED PENAL CODE FOR THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

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WALLIS, C. P., MALIPHANT, R. DELINQUENT AREAS IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON: ECOLOGICAL FACTORS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(3):250-284, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO RELATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY IN THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AREA TO A VARIETY OF ECOLOGICAL FACTORS AND TO DISTINGUISH "DELINQUENT AREAS." ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONAL DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM A SAMPLE OF 914 DELINQUENT BOYS FROM LONDON AND THE HOME COUNTIES COMMITTED BETWEEN AUGUST 1960 AND FEBRUARY 1962. IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN OVER 40 YEARS IN THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, OVERCROWDING, EDUCATION, AND UNEMPLOYMENT. THERE IS LITTLE CORRELATION BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND MENTAL ILLNESS, SUICIDE, AND DIVORCE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FURTHER ANALYSIS BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHY CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS PREDISPOSE AN INDIVIDUAL TOWARD CRIME.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM  
GREAT BRITAIN

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FENTON, NORMAN, REIMER, ERNEST G., WILMER, HARRY A., EDS. THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY: AN INTRODUCTION AND GUIDE. BERKELEY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, 1967. 119 P. \$2.25

THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY IN THE INSTITUTION IS A METHOD OF SOCIAL THERAPY BY WHICH STAFF AND INMATES MAKE A CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO UTILIZE ALL THE EXPERIENCES IN ALL AREAS OF THEIR GROUP EXISTENCE IN A THERAPEUTIC MANNER. THIS PROGRAM BRIDGES THE COMMUNICATION GAP BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES TYPICALLY FOUND IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IT ALSO UTILIZES INMATE PEER INFLUENCE TO HELP OFFENDERS GAIN SELF-AWARENESS AND RESPONSIBILITY, WITH THE EXPRESSED GOAL OF IMPROVING POST-RELEASE PERFORMANCE. UNDER STAFF DIRECTION INMATES EMPLOY OPEN COMMUNICATION, CONFRONTATION, AND OTHER TREATMENT METHODS IN LEARNING AND TESTING NEW AND MORE EFFECTIVE MODES OF PERCEIVING AND RELATING TO OTHERS. THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY DRAWS FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, WHICH IS BASED ON THE IDEA THAT INTERPERSONAL DIFFICULTIES CAN BE RESOLVED THROUGH AN ENVIRONMENT BUILT TO FOCUS ON PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION. THE THREE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY PROGRAM ARE THE LARGE GROUP, THE SMALL GROUP, AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING. THIS TREATMENT PROGRAM, INTEGRATED INTO A COMMUNITY-ORIENTED INSTITUTION, REPRESENTS THE MOST ADVANCED FORM OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATION YET DEvised, AND IS SO RECENT THAT STATISTICAL EVALUATION IS STILL INADEQUATE. CONTENTS: INTRODUCING THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY PROGRAM INTO THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY, BY ERNEST G. REIMER; INSTITUTIONAL PREPARATION FOR THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY, BY HOWARD OHMART; ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY, BY FLOYD A. CHAMLEE; THE NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY GROUP, BY GLYNN B. SMITH; INMATE GROWTH IN RESPONSIBILITY, BY GLYNN B. SMITH; THE NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SMALL GROUP, BY NORMAN FENTON; THE INTERVIEW, BY PETER F. OSTWALD; THE EVALUATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY, BY JOHN F. CONRAD.

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GREAT BRITAIN. HOME OFFICE. CRIMINAL STATISTICS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1966. STATISTICS RELATING TO CRIME AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1966. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 228 P. (CMND. 3332)

NATION-WIDE STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE AND CLEARED UP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1966; PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSES OF ALL KINDS; HOW THE COURTS DEALT WITH PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES; THE USE MADE BY ALL COURTS OF IMPRISONMENT, FINES AND PROBATION IN DEALING WITH PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES; PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF NON-INDICTABLE OFFENSES; PERSONS CAUTIONED BY THE POLICE; MURDER; CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES BY OFFENSE GROUP, SEX, AGE AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION; AND PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER FOUND GUILTY.

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LOS ANGELES (COUNTY). PROBATION DEPARTMENT. AN ANALYSIS OF INTENSIVE PROBATION SERVICES--PHASE TWO, BY RAY M. KAWAGUCHI AND LEON M. SIFF. LOS ANGELES, 1967. 40 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 29)

A STUDY OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S INTENSIVE PROBATION SERVICE PROGRAM INDICATES THAT FOR SLIGHTLY HIGHER COST AND WITH NO DIFFERENCE IN PLACEMENT RATES, A BETTER QUALITY SERVICE COULD BE OBTAINED THAN THAT OF THE NORMAL "CONTROL" PROGRAM. WHILE THE COST INCREASE WAS 11 PERCENT FOR THE GIRLS AND EIGHT PERCENT

FOR THE BOYS, IPS WARDS WERE DISMISSED FROM PROBATION MORE FREQUENTLY. PROBATION OFFICERS MADE FACE-TO-FACE CONTACT WITH IPS WARDS AND THEIR FAMILIES TWO TO THREE TIMES MORE OFTEN THAN THEY DID WITH CONTROL WARDS, AND DETENTIONS IN JUVENILE HALL WERE REDUCED, WITH FEWER IPS WARDS DETAINED THAN CONTROLS. THESE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED DESPITE THE LACK OF ANY SPECIAL TRAINING FOR THE PROBATION OFFICERS INVOLVED. IT APPEARS THAT, WITH IMPROVED INFORMATION AND PERFORMANCE REPORTING SYSTEMS, THIS PROGRAM OFFERS THE MOST PROMISING SOLUTION FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PROBATION SERVICES.

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KAYE, J.M. THE EARLY HISTORY OF MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER: PART ONE. LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW, 83(331):365-395, 1967.

HOMICIDE IN ENGLAND HAD BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSES, MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER, BY THE LATE 16TH AND EARLY 17TH CENTURIES. BY THAT TIME A DISTINCTION HAD BEEN DRAWN BETWEEN PREMEDITATED AND UNPREMEDITATED KILLING, AND THE GREAT DISCREPANCY IN PUNISHMENT AND UNPREMEDITATED KILLING, AND THE GREAT DISCREPANCY IN PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER AND FOR MANSLAUGHTER PRESENTED PROBLEMS TO JUDGES FOR TWO MORE CENTURIES. ATTEMPTS TO EXTEND THE SCOPE OF MURDER AT THE EXPENSE OF MANSLAUGHTER CULMINATED IN THE MODERN RULE THAT ANY DELIBERATE KILLING, WHETHER PREMEDITATED OR NOT, IS MURDER. THOSE CATEGORIES OF MURDER WHICH, IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY REQUIRED NO EVIDENCE OF PREMEDITATION (E.G., KILLING A PERSON IN THE COURSE OF AN ACT OF VIOLENCE AND KILLING AN OFFICER OF JUSTICE) WERE NOT CREATED AS LATER EXCEPTIONS TO AN ALREADY ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENT OF PREMEDITATION. RATHER, THESE WERE CONSIDERED INSTANCES OF 13TH CENTURY LAW UNDER WHICH MURDER REFERRED TO CULPABLE HOMICIDE OF ANY KIND. FOR REASONS OF PUBLIC POLICY, THESE CASES WERE PERMITTED TO SURVIVE THE GENERAL CHANGE IN THE DEFINITION OF THE CRIME.

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GIANNITI, FRANCESCO. IL CONCETTO DI "UTILITA" NEL DIRITTO PENALE. (THE NOTION OF UTILITA IN PENAL LAW.) LA SCUOLA POSITIVA, 72(2):196-257, 1967.

IN ITALY, LEGAL DOCTRINE USES THE TERM UTILITA IN REFERENCE TO WHATEVER SERVES, OR CAN BE USED, OR GIVES AN ADVANTAGE. THE MOST COMMON USAGE IS IN THE CONTEXT OF BRIBERY AND FRAUD. IN THE NARROW SENSE, THE TERM IS OFTEN LIMITED TO A "MOVABLE THING" OF MATERIAL CHARACTER. IN THE BROADER SENSE, UTILITA IS IDENTICAL WITH ADVANTAGE, INCLUDING SEXUAL SATISFACTION, PROFIT, AND COMPENSATION. THE GERMAN PENAL CODE OF 1870 USES A SIMILAR NOTION OF VORTEIL. GERMAN DOCTRINE, HOWEVER, SPLITS THIS CONCEPT INTO TWO CONTRASTING INTERPRETATIONS, ONE BASED ON THE SUBJECTIVE-IMMATERIAL, THE OTHER ON THE OBJECTIVE-MATERIAL THEORY. THE NOTION OF UTILITA IS NOT HOMOGENEOUS ENOUGH TO BE CONSIDERED UNIFORM, BUT IT IS ALSO NOT SO HETEROGENEOUS THAT IT CANNOT BE DEFINED BY MEANS OF A FEW BASIC CRITERIA.

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COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER DALLAS. PRELIMINARY REPORT:

A STUDY OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT, WELFARE AND SOCIAL AGENCIES IN DALLAS COUNTY, BY UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS GRADUATE STUDENTS OF SOCIAL WORK, DALLAS, 1967, NO PAGING.

A STUDY OF 47 FAMILIES RECEIVING AID FROM DALLAS SOCIAL AGENCIES WAS MADE. IT WAS FOUND THAT THESE FAMILIES NOT ONLY DID NOT OVERCOME THEIR OLD PROBLEMS, BUT ADDED NEW ONES. SERVICES TO INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES WERE FRAGMENTED AND UNCOORDINATED. THERE WAS NO ADEQUATE FOLLOW-UP, OR EVEN PREVENTION. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE SUGGESTED: (1) A PROGRAM OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORKERS AND POLICE OFFICERS SO THAT THEY CAN WORK TOGETHER AND UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER'S FUNCTIONS; (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMILY COURT; (3) CREATION OF A COMPUTERIZED SOCIAL DATA BANK; (4) CREATION OF A NEW REFERRAL SYSTEM; (5) A STUDY OF A LARGER SAMPLE OF CASES.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
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AUSTIN, TEXAS

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NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SPONSORED BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 1966, 189 P.

THE NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE WAS CONCEIVED AS A PRELIMINARY STEP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SPECIALISTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. REPRESENTATIVES FROM INDUSTRY, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, GOVERNMENT, AND THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETINGS. AFTER THE PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE WERE OUTLINED IN GENERAL TERMS, PROBLEMS IN SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGICAL AREAS WERE EXPLORED IN GREATER DEPTH. AREAS EXAMINED INCLUDED: CRIME PREVENTION; FINANCING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE; MINIMIZING CRIME INDUCING FACTORS IN CITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION; TECHNICAL, OPERATIONAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF POLICE; SOCIAL CHANGE AND POLICE DEFENSES; LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION; PROBLEMS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COURTS; PROBLEMS IN CORRECTIONS; AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS APPLIED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, INCLUDING COMMUNICATIONS, CRIME LABORATORY DEVICES, SURVEILLANCE AND SECURITY DEVICES, INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, AND ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAN MAKE VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME AND TO THE SECURITY OF INSTITUTIONS.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

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BAKER, JAMES D. ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. NO DATA, 1967, 8 P.

TO TEST THE APPLICATION OF SOME OF THE TECHNIQUES OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS TO PROBLEMS OF CRIME IN SOCIETY, A SIMPLE FEEDBACK FLOW MODEL WAS DEVELOPED FOR USE IN THE STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE MOVEMENT OF OFFENDERS THROUGHOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY THE FEEDBACK OF RECIDIVISTS AND THEIR EFFECT

ON CRIME, IS NOT CLEAR. TO EVALUATE THIS PROBLEM AND TO INVESTIGATE SOME OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM, THE POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS ARE CONSIDERED AS A SINGLE SYSTEM WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS OPERATING AS SUBSYSTEMS. APPLICATION OF THE FLOW MODEL TO EXISTING DATA ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS LEADS TO THE CONCLUSIONS THAT: (1) IMPROVING COURT AND CORRECTION SYSTEMS TO MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY WILL NOT SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE CRIME; (2) MOST RECIDIVISTS ARE NOT APPREHENDED AND PROCESSED BY THE COURTS; (3) RECIDIVISM CAUSED BY DELAYS IN COURT ACTION AND APPEALS IS NOT SUBSTANTIAL; AND (4) THE PRESENT TREND IN CRIME REPRESENTS AN UNSTABLE SYSTEM.

APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY  
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

0100047333999

GLASER, DANIEL. NATIONAL GOALS AND INDICATORS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 371(1):104-126, 1967.

OPTIMUM PROCEDURES FOR MEASURING THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME VARY TREMENDOUSLY BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, BECAUSE THESE PROCEDURES DEPEND ON WHETHER THE CRIME CREATES A DEATH, A COMPLAINING VICTIM, A SATISFIED CUSTOMER, AN ANNOYED AUDIENCE, OR A DANGEROUS CONDITION. ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION REQUIRES LONG-TERM DATA ON CRIMINAL CAREERS, TO COMPARE THE SUBSEQUENT CRIMINALITY OF SIMILAR OFFENDERS WHO RECEIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF CORRECTIONAL ACTION. THE FORMULATION OF CRIME REDUCTION GOALS MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE INSTABILITY OF CRIME DEFINITIONS, AND THE SOCIAL COSTS OF CRIME CONTROL ACTIONS, IN ADDITION TO THE DIMENSIONS OF CRIME. BECAUSE OF THE MULTIPLICITY OF DATA SOURCES AND THE BREADTH OF PERSPECTIVE REQUIRED FOR THIS DIVERSITY OF MEASUREMENT, IT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF A SINGLE NATIONAL AGENCY, TO BE ASSISTED BY THE MANY OTHER AGENCIES NOW ORIENTED TO SEGMENTS OF THIS TASK. (AUTH.)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
URBANA, ILLINOIS

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CONNECTICUT. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. TEENAGE ALCOHOL USE STUDY COMMISSION. TEENAGE DRINKING IN CONNECTICUT. /HARTFORD/, NO DATE, 38 P.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BY TEENAGERS IS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS BECAUSE TEENAGERS OFTEN ARE AFFECTED MORE QUICKLY AND MORE SEVERELY BY ALCOHOL THAN ADULTS; TEENAGERS ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO "PSYCHOLOGICAL INTOXICATION"; AND THE COMBINATION OF INEXPERIENCE IN DRINKING, INEXPERIENCE IN DRIVING, AND EMOTIONAL IMMaturity CAN BE FATAL. UNTIL TEENAGERS ARE MATURE ENOUGH TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR DRINKING BEHAVIOR, IT IS THE PUBLIC POLICY OF THE STATE THAT THEIR USE OF ALCOHOL SHOULD BE ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR PARENTS. PARENTS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT THEIR OWN BEHAVIOR INFLUENCES TEENAGE DRINKING, SHOULD KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT ALCOHOL, AND SHOULD COMMUNICATE WITH TEENAGERS. EDUCATORS IN THE COMMUNITY ALSO MUST BE INVOLVED IN CONTROLLING TEENAGE DRINKING BEHAVIOR. AN EFFECTIVE ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAM SHOULD BE INSTITUTED IN SCHOOLS. AS DRINKING BY YOUNG PEOPLE IS RARELY A



SOLITARY, INDIVIDUAL ACT, AN UNDERSTANDING OF THIS BEHAVIOR REQUIRES A BROAD PICTURE OF THE MANY KINDS OF INFLUENCES ON YOUTHFUL LIVES CONVERGING IN ALCOHOL USE. BECAUSE OF THE COMPLEXITY OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED, COMMUNITY ACTION MUST INCLUDE NOT ONLY REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT BUT ALSO COUNSELING, RECREATION, AND EDUCATION. ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS SHOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT AND SHOULD UTILIZE MODERN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, ESPECIALLY VISUAL AIDS.

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NANN, EBERHARD. DIE KRIMINALITÄT DER ITALIENISCHEN GASTARBEITER IM SPIEGEL DER AUSLANDERKRIMINALITÄT. (CRIME AMONG FOREIGN, ESPECIALLY ITALIAN MIGRANT WORKERS.) HAMBURG, 1967. 207 P. (KRIMINOLOGISCHE SCHRIFTENREIHE, BAND 28)

TO COMPARE THE CRIME RATE AMONG ADULT WEST GERMAN AND MIGRANT FOREIGN, ESPECIALLY ITALIAN, LOWER CLASS WORKERS, DATA FROM THE WEST GERMAN STATE OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG IN 1960-1962 WERE ANALYZED. FOR FURTHER QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS A SAMPLE CONSISTING OF 110 ITALIAN AND 123 GERMAN WORKERS SENTENCED IN THREE COURT DISTRICTS IN THE STUTTGART METROPOLITAN AREA WAS USED. FOREIGN WORKERS AS A WHOLE SHOW A 50 PERCENT HIGHER CRIME RATE THAN DO THE GERMAN ONES. WHILE THE FIGURE IS HIGH AMONG ITALIANS AND ESPECIALLY AMONG YUGOSLAVS AND GREEKS, THE CRIME RATE OF THE SPANIARDS IS CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN THAT OF THE GERMANS. THE PREVAILING OFFENSES COMMITTED BY FOREIGN WORKERS ARE THEFT, ROBBERY, HOMICIDE, AND CHILD ABUSE. HOWEVER, THE PROPORTION OF HOMOSEXUALITY AND PROCURING IS LOWER THAN IT IS IN THE NATIVE POPULATION. THE PEAK CRIME RATE IS AMONG THE ITALIANS IN THE AGE GROUP 25-30, WHEREAS AMONG THE GERMANS IT IS IN THE 18-21 AGE GROUP. THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE HIGHER CRIME RATE AMONG FOREIGN WORKERS ARE THEIR SEX AND AGE STRUCTURES AND THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

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DEBUYST, CHRISTIAN. RAPPORT SUR LA CRIMINOLOGIE DES GRANDS ENSEMBLES URBAINS EN BELGIQUE. (REPORT ON THE CRIME PROBLEMS OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN BELGIUM.) IN: LA CROISSANCE DES VILLES ET SON INFLUENCE SUR LE RÉGIME JURIDIQUE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ IMMOBILIÈRE. LIÈGE, FRANCE, UNIVERSITÉ DE LIÈGE, 1966, P. 265-293.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME RESULTING FROM URBANIZATION IS RELATED LESS TO THE DEGREE OF URBANIZATION THAN TO ITS TYPE. DELINQUENCY AREAS ARE THOSE WHERE SOCIAL MOBILITY IS HIGH AND WHERE THE INHABITANTS HAVE FAILED TO INTEGRATE INTO SOCIETY. IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE, LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO REMEDY THE CRIMINOGENEOUS CONDITIONS OF URBAN SLUMS, HAVE BECOME HIGH CRIME RATE AREAS. GROUP JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THESE DEVELOPMENTS IS ESPECIALLY HIGH. ABNORMAL AGE STRUCTURE, RESULTING FROM A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG FAMILIES WITH MANY CHILDREN, AS WELL AS FROM THE MIXING OF AGE GROUPS IN LARGE RECREATION SPACES, CONTRIBUTES TO THE DELINQUENCY RATE. INADEQUATE INTEGRATION OF THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS INTO CITY LIFE AND THE HIGH NUMBER OF SOCIALLY MALADJUSTED FAMILIES ARE ALSO CRIMINOGENEOUS FACTORS. PERSONS LIVING IN THE LOW INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS SHOW HIGH RATES OF SUICIDE, AGGRESSIVENESS, AND ALCOHOLISM.

UNIVERSITÉ DE LOUVAIN  
BELGIUM



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CARRANCA Y RIVAS, RAUL. LA DESORGAINIZACION PENITENCIARIA EN MEXICO. (PENAL DISORGANIZATION IN MEXICO.) CRIMINALIA, 33(2):112-128, 1967.

THE LACK OF A CENTRAL FEDERAL GOVERNING AGENCY, OF SPECIFIC STANDARD-SETTING FEDERAL LAWS, AND OF EFFECTIVE INTERCHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND TECHNIQUES MAKES THE MEXICAN PENAL SYSTEM A POORLY ORGANIZED AND MINIMALLY EFFECTIVE ONE. THE FAILURE TO APPLY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RESEARCH STUDY FINDINGS TO THE THEORIES AND PRACTICE OF PENOLOGY, THE LACK OF PROPER MODERN FACILITIES AND OF VIGOROUS REHABILITATIVE AND RETRAINING PROGRAMS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SHORTCOMINGS. INDIVIDUAL STATES OF UNEQUAL MEANS, ENLIGHTENMENT, AND PURPOSE ARE TOO OFTEN LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES IN THE FIELD OF APPLIED PENOLOGY, WITH NO FISCAL HELP OR ADVICE FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. PARTIALLY BECAUSE OF THIS NEGLECT, PRISONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND IN MONASTERIES, AMONG OTHER PLACES; PRISONERS HAVE BEEN KEPT INACTIVE FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME WITH NO REHABILITATIVE TRAINING PROVIDED, AND THEY HAVE BEEN OVERSEEN BY POLITICALLY APPOINTED POLICE BOSSES, RATHER THAN BY PROFESSIONAL PENOLOGISTS. IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT A CENTRAL FEDERAL DIRECTORSHIP OF PRISONS BE ESTABLISHED TO RAISE AND STANDARDIZE THE ABOVE INADEQUACIES FOR THE GOOD OF THE ENTIRE MEXICAN NATION.

0100047338999

MORENO GONZALEZ, RAFAEL. LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL INSTRUMENTO DE LUCHA CONTRA LA DELINCUENCIA. (WELFARE, INSTRUMENT IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DELINQUENCY.) CRIMINALIA, 33(2): 149-158, 1967.

ONE OF THE FIRST TO STUDY ASPECTS OF AND INFLUENCES UPON THE CRIMINAL PERSONALITY WAS CESARE LOMBROSO (L'HUOMO DELINQUENTE, 1876). USING THE INFORMATION AND THEORIES ADDED BY FERRI AND OTHER CRIMINOLOGISTS, THE CRIMINAL ACT MAY NOW BE SEEN AS A BIO-SOCIOLOGICAL FUNCTION, THAT IS, THE END RESULT OF BOTH INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR INFLUENCES WORKING UPON THE INDIVIDUAL MIND. THESE INFLUENCES CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES: COSMOCLIMATOLOGICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC, AND PSYCHIC. ALTHOUGH THE CREATION OF WELFARE BENEFITS WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL IN DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF A SOCIO-ECONOMIC NATURE, ILL EFFECTS FROM THE OTHER TWO TYPES OF INFLUENCE WOULD INDIRECTLY BE MITIGATED BY SUCH SERVICES. REMOVING THE INDIVIDUAL FROM POVERTY AND FROM DEBASIN GROUPS AND FRIENDS AND FOUNDING IN HIM A GENUINE DESIRE AND ASPIRATION TO A BETTER LIFE THROUGH HONESTY IS THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION WELFARE CAN MAKE.

0100047339999

MANZANILLA SANCHEZ, ALFONSO. EL MAGNICIDIO EN MEXICO. (ASSASSINATION IN MEXICO.) MEXICO CITY, 1967. 101 P.

A STUDY OF ASSASSINATION OF HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA DURING THE PAST 70 YEARS REVEALS THAT: THE CRIME IS NEARLY ALWAYS AN INDIVIDUAL ACT, PERFORMED BY A MALE, BY FIREARM, WITH A PREPONDERANCE OF CASES OCCURRING ON MONDAYS, PROBABLY OWING TO THE TIME OF PREPARATION AFFORDED BY THE PRECEDING WEEKEND. THE MAJORITY OF THESE CRIMES OCCUR DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING MONTHS, CONFIRMING THE THEORY THAT THEY FOLLOW PATTERNS OPPOSITE TO THOSE OF GENERAL CRIME RATES, WHICH RISE IN SUMMER MONTHS. THE FORMATION OF A BODY OF

PRESIDENTIAL GUARDS IS NECESSARY. THE PERSONNEL FOR THIS GUARD TEAM WOULD HAVE TO PASS STIFF MEDICAL, INTELLIGENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC TESTS BEFORE BEING ACCEPTED; WOULD HAVE TO BE THOROUGHLY TRAINED; AND WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SERVE A NUMBER OF YEARS IN THEIR POSITIONS TO AVOID RAPID TURNOVER. THE SECURITY FORCE WOULD BE UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

0100047340999

CORMACK, J.A. A PLAN OF ACTION IN POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS. POLICE CHIEF, 34(9): 50-51, 1967.

IN PREPARING A REPORT OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN, DEMOGRAPHIC TRAFFIC, AND PUBLIC ATTITUDE SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED. BASED ON THE INFORMATION OBTAINED, A PROGRAM WAS SET UP TO INCLUDE: TRAINING POLICE OFFICERS IN GOOD COMMUNITY RELATIONS; PREPARATION OF A CODE OF CONDUCT; PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION USING LOCAL MEDIA TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THEIR POLICE FORCE AND HOW THEY CAN HELP IT; AND ESTABLISHING SPECIAL LAW AND ORDER WEEK PROGRAMS WITH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL SERVICE GROUPS. MANY OF THESE PROGRAMS AND SHOWS WERE LATER REQUESTED BY OTHER COMMUNITIES AND WERE PUBLICIZED IN POLICE TRADE PUBLICATIONS AND NATIONAL NEWS MEDIA.

WAUWATOSA POLICE DEPARTMENT  
WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

0100047341999

HARDMAN, DALE G. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF GANG RESEARCH. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1): 5-27, 1967.

SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF GANGS HAS BEEN LARGELY CONFINED TO THIS CENTURY. FIVE CLEAR PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT CAN BE IDENTIFIED, TWO OF THEM OVERLAPPING: 1900-1930--A PIONEERING PERIOD; 1930-1943--AN ERA EMPHASIZING SOCIAL CAUSALITY; 1940-1950--A DECADE OF SEARCH FOR CAUSAL FACTORS; 1942-1962--A PERIOD OF DISCIPLINED OBSERVATION WHICH FOCUSED ON THE DYNAMICS OF GANGING; 1950-1960--A DECADE OF THEORIZING. THE PIONEER PERIOD APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN THE MOST FERTILE ERA; SUBSEQUENT THEORY AND RESEARCH LARGELY CONFIRM AND EXTEND THE PIONEERS' WORK. THE FACTOR STUDIES MADE HEARTENING CONTRIBUTIONS; THOUGH STEMMING FROM AN EMPIRICAL BASE WITH NO UNIFYING THEORY, THEY SHOWED REMARKABLE CONGRUENCE IN THEIR FINDINGS; THE OBSERVATION STUDIES SHOWED LESS AGREEMENT. STUDIES WITH A SINGLE THEORETICAL BASE SHOW CONSIDERABLE DISCORD IN BOTH THEORY AND RESEARCH FINDINGS. THERE IS LITTLE CONSENSUS AMONG GANG THEORISTS AND RESEARCHERS, AND THEORISTS PAY LITTLE ATTENTION TO AVAILABLE FINDINGS IN ELABORATING NEW THEORY. THERE SEEMS TO BE NO "BEST" THEORY OR RESEARCH METHOD. (AUTH.)

0100047342999

EMPEY, LAMAR T. DELINQUENCY THEORY AND RECENT RESEARCH. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1):28-42, 1967.

AN EXAMINATION OF EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE RELATING TO CURRENT THEORY ON DELINQUENCY RAISES THREE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS. FIRST, STUDIES OF UNDETECTED DELINQUENCY SUGGEST THAT THE INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CLASS AND

VIOLATION OF THE LAW MAY BE LESS POTENT THAN CURRENT THEORY IMPLIES. COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN AS WELL AS BETWEEN CLASSES IS NEEDED. SECOND, WHETHER DELINQUENT GROUPS ARE INTERNALLY COHESIVE, BOUND BY TIES OF LOYALTY, PERMANENCE, AND STABILITY OR WHETHER THEY ARE HELD TOGETHER MORE BY EXTERNAL PRESSURES IS AN OPEN QUESTION. FURTHER STUDIES ON GROUP COHESIVENESS ARE NEEDED BECAUSE OF THEIR OBVIOUS RELEVANCE TO INQUIRIES HAVING TO DO BOTH WITH CAUSATION AND WITH CONTROL. FINALLY, STUDIES HAVE NOT REVEALED THE KINDS OF SINGULARLY-FOCUSED DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES WHICH HAVE BEEN HYPOTHESIZED, RAISING THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE IS OPPOSITIONAL IN CHARACTER, UNIQUE AND AUTONOMOUS, OR PART OF A MORE AMORPHOUS AND WIDESPREAD TRADITION OF DEVIANCE. (AUTH.)

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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EMPEY, LAMAR T. DELINQUENCY THEORY AND RECENT RESEARCH. JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 4(1): 28-42, 1967.

AN EXAMINATION OF EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE RELATING TO CURRENT THEORY ON DELINQUENCY RAISES THREE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS. FIRST, STUDIES OF UNDETECTED DELINQUENCY SUGGEST THAT THE INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CLASS AND VIOLATION OF THE LAW MAY BE LESS POTENT THAN CURRENT THEORY IMPLIES. COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN AS WELL AS BETWEEN CLASSES IS NEEDED. SECOND, WHETHER DELINQUENT GROUPS ARE INTERNALLY COHESIVE, BOUND BY TIES OF LOYALTY, PERMANENCE, AND STABILITY OR WHETHER THEY ARE HELD TOGETHER MORE BY EXTERNAL PRESSURES IS AN OPEN QUESTION. FURTHER STUDIES ON GROUP COHESIVENESS ARE NEEDED BECAUSE OF THEIR OBVIOUS RELEVANCE TO INQUIRIES HAVING TO DO BOTH WITH CAUSATION AND WITH CONTROL. FINALLY, STUDIES HAVE NOT REVEALED THE KINDS OF SINGULARLY-FOCUSED DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES WHICH HAVE BEEN HYPOTHESIZED, RAISING THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE IS OPPOSITIONAL IN CHARACTER, UNIQUE AND AUTONOMOUS, OR PART OF A MORE AMORPHOUS AND WIDESPREAD TRADITION OF DEVIANCE. (AUTH.)

YOUTH STUDIES CENTER  
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

0100047702999

MYREN, RICHARD A. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 37 P.

AS A RESULT OF THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE REPORT, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES MIGHT BE PERSUADED THAT THEY MUST CREATE FIRST CLASS RESEARCH AND TEACHING PROGRAMS CONCENTRATING ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS AN ENTITY. SUCH PROGRAMS WOULD PROVIDE THE RESEARCH NECESSARY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF SERVICE FUNCTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SOME CONVENIENCE NORMS FROM POLICE RESPONSIBILITY. THEY WOULD ALSO ASSIST POLICE EXECUTIVES IN REORGANIZING THEIR DEPARTMENTS INTO AGENCIES STAFFED BY PROFESSIONALS SKILLED IN JUDGMENT-MAKING IN CRIME

SITUATIONS. THE RESEARCH WOULD ALSO BE HELPFUL IN DEVISING OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR NEW TECHNIQUES IN POLICING. ONE RESULT OF THIS RESTRUCTURING WOULD BE THE EMERGENCE OF A TRUE POLICE PROFESSION. THE REALIZATION THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS AN ENTITY WOULD RESULT IN NEW RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE POLICE PROFESSIONALS AND THOSE AT ALL OTHER LEVELS IN THE SYSTEM.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

0100047703999

SCHULTZ, HANS. COMPETENCE DES JURIDICTIONS PENALES POUR LES INFRACTIONS COMMISES A L'ETRANGER. (COMPETENCY OF PENAL JURISDICTIONS OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 22(2):305-338, 1967.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW HELD AT UPPSALA IN AUGUST 1966 SHOWED THE TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE AS THE PREVAILING TREND. SEVERAL STATES SUBSCRIBE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF "ACTIVE PERSONALITY," IMPLYING JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD BY THEIR OWN NATIONALS, OR TO THE PRINCIPLE OF "PASSIVE PERSONALITY," IMPLYING JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD AGAINST THEIR OWN NATIONALS. NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS TEND TO EXTEND LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE SECURITY OF THE STATE. A FEW STATES STILL CLAIM JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED ON BOARD THEIR VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT. THE PRINCIPLE OF "UNIVERSALITY," APPLYING TO OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD BY FOREIGNERS, IS WIDELY ACCEPTED AND, AS A RESULT EXTRADITION IS FREQUENTLY USED. SUCH PROCEDURES AS THE APPLICATION OF THE MORE FAVORABLE FOREIGN LAW IN CASE OF THE CONCURRENCE OF NATIONAL LAWS, REJECTION OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY, AND EXECUTION OF SENTENCES PASSED ABROAD SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. REGIONAL AGREEMENTS SUCH AS THE SOUTH AMERICAN CODIGO RUSTAMENTE, OR BY THE ENACTMENT OF NATIONAL LAWS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONALLY AGREED PRINCIPLES, EXEMPLIFIED BY THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE SHOW THE WAY TO IMPROVEMENT.

UNIVERSITY OF BERN  
SWITZERLAND

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PALAZZO, DONATO. APPUNTI DI STORIA DEL CARCERE DAI TEMPI ANTICHI FINO ALLA PRIMA META DEL XIX SECOLO. (THE HISTORY OF THE PRISON FROM ANTIQUITY UNTIL THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY.) RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, 16(1):1-23; 16(2):153-204, 1967.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF THE PRISON, ITS FUNCTION, AND ORGANIZATION IS TRACED FROM THE EARLIEST PRISONS TO THE REFORMS INITIATED BY BECCARIA IN THE MID-18TH CENTURY. THE STATE OF PRISONS IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES IS DISCUSSED: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA. A HISTORY OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE FROM BENTHAM UNTIL THE MID-19TH CENTURY IS ALSO INCLUDED.

0100047705999

PLAWSKI, STANISLAW. PREVENTION DE LA RECIDIVE. (THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 91(1'):51-61, 1967.

THE CRIME RATE IN POLAND IS DECREASING, YET THE RECIDIVISM RATE IS INCREASING. THE MOST COMMON OFFENSES COMMITTED BY RECIDIVISTS ARE THOSE AGAINST PROPERTY, ESPECIALLY THEFT; ASSAULT; AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES. IN PREVENTION THE EFFORT SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF SENTENCE, IN PARTICULAR OF FIRST OFFENDERS. SINCE SHORT PRISON SENTENCES (UNDER ONE YEAR) TEND TO ENCOURAGE RATHER THAN TO DISCOURAGE CRIME, LAW SHOULD PROVIDE FOR ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES. NARROW CONSTRUCTION OF RECIDIVISM, APPLYING TO EVERY REPEATED OFFENSE REGARDLESS OF ITS CHARACTER, SHOULD BE AVOIDED. PAROLE, IF PROPERLY USED, IS EFFECTIVE IN ELIMINATING RECIDIVISM. AS FAR AS TREATMENT IS CONCERNED, FOUR CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS SHOULD BE DISTINGUISHED: VOLUNTARY FIRST OFFENDERS, INVOLUNTARY OFFENDERS, RECIDIVISTS, PSYCHOPATHS.

UNIVERSITY OF LODZ  
POLAND

0100047706999

SHAH, SALEEM A. THE MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDER: A CONSIDERATION OF SOME ASPECTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL-CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 109 P.

THE MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDER CATEGORY IS BROAD AND COVERS PERSONS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL-JUDICIAL-CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. ENTAILS THE MAKING OF A NUMBER OF DISTINCT DECISIONS FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, AND ENCOMPASSES PERSONS SUFFERING FROM VARYING DEGREES OF MENTAL DISTURBANCES, INCLUDING PERSONS ADJUDGED INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL; PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASONS OF INSANITY-CRIMINAL SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS OR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS; PSYCHOTIC OFFENDERS TRANSFERRED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS; AND TRANSFERS FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS WHERE SUCH PERSONS ARE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. ALTHOUGH THIS DIVERSE GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS HAVE IN COMMON A VARIETY OF MANIFESTATIONS OF MENTAL DISORDER, THE PARTICULAR CRITERIA APPLICABLE WOULD DIFFER FOR DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS FOR VARIOUS DECISIONS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. HOWEVER, THE NEED STILL EXISTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPLICIT GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFYING CRITERIA TO BE USED IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT FROM 15 TO 20 PERCENT OF ALL OFFENDERS ARE IN NEED OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. THERE IS A CLEAR NEED FOR A MORE ADEQUATE SURVEY OF THIS LARGE OFFENDER GROUP. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH BE DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE HANDLING AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LEGAL ISSUES OF COMPETENCY AND RESPONSIBILITY AND TO APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION; TREATMENT RESOURCES SHOULD BE VASTLY EXPANDED; TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED TO ACQUAINT LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, CORRECTIONAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL; MENTAL HEALTH MANPOWER AND RESOURCES SHOULD BE MORE EFFICIENTLY UTILIZED; AND PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE PILOT PROJECTS SHOULD BE BEGUN IN VARIOUS AREAS.

CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
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BETHESDA, MARYLAND



0100047707999

PARMENTER, TOM. BREAKDOWN OF LAW AND ORDER. TRANSACTION, 4(9):13-22, 1967.

"BREAKDOWN OF LAW AND ORDER" IS A CLICHE USED BY OFFICIALS AND NEWS MEDIA TO DESCRIBE OR LABEL THE OCCURRENCE OF RIOTS OR SOCIAL DISTURBANCE. TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS IT MEANS LOOTING AND SNIPERS, BROKEN WINDOWS, DEATH, AND CALLING OUT THE TROOPS. TO NEGROES IN DETROIT IT MEANS INJUSTICE, HARASSMENT AND BRUTALITY BY THE POLICE, AND DIFFICULTY IN ORGANIZING THE NEGRO COMMUNITY TO PROTECT ITSELF OR ACHIEVE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ACTION.

0100047708999

BAVIERA, IGNAZIO. SULL'APPLICAZIONE DELLE MISURE DI SICUREZZA AI MINORI. (ON THE APPLICATION OF SECURITY MEASURES TO YOUTHS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(1):27-31, 1967.

IN ITALY, THERE ARE MANY DIVERSE OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF HOW TO APPLY SECURITY MEASURES TO MALADJUSTED YOUTHS. APPLYING THESE MEASURES BEFORE AN ANALYSIS OF THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY HAS BEEN MADE IS WITHOUT MERIT. HOWEVER, IF JUVENILE LAWS ARE USED CORRECTLY, SECURITY MEASURES CONSTITUTE AN EFFICIENT MEANS OF SOCIAL DEFENSE AND AN INTERMEDIARY ALTERNATIVE TO BOTH REHABILITATIVE MEASURES AND PENAL SANCTION. ACCORDING TO LEGISLATIVE PRESCRIPTION, THE MAGISTRATE HAS THE PREROGATIVE OF APPLYING, WHEN NECESSARY, SECURITY MEASURES TO YOUTHS 17 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. THE CODE OF PENAL PROCEDURE PROVIDES ORIENTATION IN CASES WHERE SECURITY MEASURES HAVE TO BE REVOKED.

0100047709999

ROI, GAETANO. LO PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO PRESSO IL G.M.P.P. DI MILANO. (PSYCHODRAMA IN THE G.M.P.P. OF MILAN.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(2):50-57, 1967.

IN THE CONTEXT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOANALYSIS, DISTURBED YOUTHS SOMETIMES ASSUME AN ATTITUDE OF RESISTANCE WHICH IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE REHABILITATIVE PROCESS. DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, THE TECHNIQUE OF ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA HAS BEEN UTILIZED BY A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER IN MILAN AND HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE A USEFUL INSTRUMENT IN OVERCOMING THIS RESISTANCE AND ARTICULATING PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH REHABILITATIVE ACTION. PSYCHODRAMA IS A FORM OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN WHICH THE YOUTHS WORK WITH THE THERAPISTS IN A PLAY-ACTING SITUATION. IT FACILITATES THE EXPRESSION OF SENTIMENTS AND SUBCONSCIOUS FEELINGS WHICH PERMITS THE THERAPIST TO GAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING PERSONALITY AND AFFECTIVE NEEDS. THE PSYCHODRAMA CAN BE CARRIED OUT IN VARIOUS WAYS, BUT IT IS BEST CONCEIVED AS THERAPEUTIC DIAGNOSIS DURING THE OBSERVATION PERIOD.

0100047710999

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS: A TABULAR VIEW. WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1967, NO PAGING.

IN 1963, STATE LEGISLATURES IN THE UNITED STATES BEGAN TO PASS CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, AND BY JULY 1966, 50 SUCH STATUTES WERE IN EXISTENCE. THIS PAMPHLET IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PRESENT STATUTES: AGE OF CHILDREN COVERED BY THE



REPORTING STATUTE; CLASSES OF PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT INJURIES; NATURE OF INJURIES TO BE REPORTED; TO WHOM REPORTS ARE TO BE MADE; LEGISLATIVE DIRECTIONS; IMMUNITY, ABRIGATION OF EVIDENTIARY PRIVILEGES; CENTRAL REGISTRY OF CHILD ABUSE CASES; AND PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.

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CHIROL, E., SELOSSE, J. CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES RAPPORTS ENTRE L'ALCOOLISATION ET LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE. (CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOLIZATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.) ANNALES DE VAUCRESSON, NO VOL.(3):47-80, 1965.

TO INVESTIGATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOLISM AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THE CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE DE L'EDUCATION SURVEILLEE OF FRANCE EXAMINED THE RECORDS OF 500 NATIVE-BORN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (14 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER) OBTAINED FROM A RANDOM SAMPLE OF THE RECORDS 19 FRENCH DEPARTMENTS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT ALCOHOLISM AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS TAKES SEVERAL FORMS, AND THE HYPOTHESES IS PRESENTED THAT THERE IS NOT JUST ONE PREALCOHOLIC PERSONALITY, BUT SEVERAL. THE EVOLUTION OF DELINQUENCY AND THAT OF ALCOHOLISM STEM FROM DIFFERENTIAL ETIOLOGICAL CIRCUMSTANCES, YET IT IS DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH THE EXTENT TO WHICH DELINQUENCY IS ATTRIBUTABLE SPECIFICALLY TO ALCOHOLISM. IN ALCOHOLISM, IT IS POSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH SOCIOGENIC AND PSYCHOGENIC ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS, YET IT IS CLEAR THAT BOTH SOCIOGENIC AND PSYCHOGENIC FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR.

0100047712999

DOYON, EMERSON. LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE EN HAITI. (JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HAITI.) BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE DE CRIMINOLOGIE DU QUEBEC, 5(2):13-21, 1966.

TO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HAITI, TWO POINTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED: (1) THE DEFINITION OF CRIME VARIES ACCORDING TO THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CONFIGURATIONS IN A COUNTRY; (2) THE DEFINITION OF CRIME IN AN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRY HAS MANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS. THE PATHOLOGICAL STRESS AND STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL INDUCED BY POVERTY ARE SUCH THAT MANY SO-CALLED "DELINQUENT" ACTS ARE MERELY THE RESULT OF A PARTICULAR SOCIOECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

0100047713999

EPPS, EDGAR G. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, RACE, LEVEL OF ASPIRATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A LIMITED EMPIRICAL TEST OF MERTON'S CONCEPTION OF DEVIATION. PHYLON, 28(1):16-27, 1967.

A STUDY OF 346 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL JUNIORS WAS CONDUCTED TO TEST THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES DERIVED FROM MERTON'S THEORY: (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS MOST PREVALENT IN THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA; (2) HIGH SUCCESS ASPIRATIONS ARE HELD BY INDIVIDUALS IN ALL SOCIAL STRATA; AND (3) BECAUSE OF LIMITED ACCESS TO LEGITIMATE MEANS FOR SUCCESS, ETHNIC MINORITIES HAVE HIGH RATES OF DELINQUENCY. STUDY OF THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED DOES NOT SUPPORT THESE HYPOTHESES. ALTHOUGH

THE DATA CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A COMPLETE REFUTATION OF MERTON'S THEORY, THE NEED FOR MORE TESTING IS INDICATED.

0100047714999

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, PRESS-BAR COOPERATION, BY ROBERT G. KINGSLEY, COLUMBIA, 1967, 4 P. (FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTER REPORT NO. 184)

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PRESS AND THE BAR, ON THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEVEL, DATES BACK MORE THAN 40 YEARS. ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN HELD BETWEEN THESE GROUPS, NOTHING OF ANY SIGNIFICANT VALUE HAS EMERGED. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, UNILATERAL RESEARCH PROJECTS HAVE REPLACED JOINT ACTION AS THE PRESS AND BAR GROUPS SEEK SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE HANDLING OF PRE-TRIAL AND DURING-TRIAL NEWS. AT THE STATE LEVEL, COOPERATION HAS RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS WHICH HAVE SERVED TO LESSEN THE TENSION BETWEEN THE PROFESSIONS OF LAW AND JOURNALISM.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTER  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

0100047715999

CALIFORNIA, CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE SEVERITY SCALE, BY PAUL F. C. MUELLER AND DOROTHY R. JAMAN, SACRAMENTO, 1966, 17 P.

DURING A STUDY OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY FELONS WITHIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DEVELOPED AN EQUAL-INTERVAL SEVERITY SCALE FOR QUANTIFYING ACTUAL OR THREATENED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF INMATES. BASIC CONCEPTS FOR THE SCALE WERE DERIVED FROM INCIDENTS CONTAINED IN SEVERAL THOUSAND REPORTS OF VIOLATION OF INSTITUTION RULES WRITTEN DURING 1960 ON CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INMATES. REFINEMENTS AND WEIGHTINGS WERE DERIVED FROM 40 TYPICAL VIOLATIONS, MOST OF WHICH WERE VIOLENT OR VIOLENCE PRONE, RATED BY 100 EVALUATORS. THE BASIC SCALE RANGES FROM ZERO FOR A NON-VIOLENT INFRACTION TO NINE FOR AN INCIDENT RESULTING IN DEATH OF THE INMATE VICTIM. PROVISION IS MADE FOR DIFFERENTIATING VIOLENT ACTS AGAINST A FREE PERSON OR IN SELF-DEFENSE. THIS INMATE INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE SEVERITY SCALE HAS BEEN USED IN A NUMBER OF STUDIES OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE, PROVIDING MORE COMPARABILITY AND UNIFORMITY FOR A VARIETY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIORS. THE SCALE ALSO HAS IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE USES IN CASES IN WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE TO REDUCE INCIDENTS OF INMATE VIOLENCE TO DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS.

RESEARCH DIVISION  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047717999

KOBAL, MILOS. KLINICNO PROUCEVANJE BREZDELNEZEVA IN POTPUHOVA. (CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF IDLERS AND VAGRANTS.) REVILJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO, 18(1/2):29-36, 1967.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER VAGRANTS, IDLERS, AND PROSTITUTES ARE A CLINICAL PROBLEM, 49 MALES AND 30 FEMALES, AGED 21-39, WERE SELECTED FOR STUDY FROM THE POPULATION AT THE LOCAL JAIL IN LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA. ALL OF THE SUBJECTS HAD NO FIXED ADDRESS AND HAD COMMITTED AT LEAST THREE

PETTY OFFENSES OF IDLENESS OR VAGRANCY DURING THE PAST YEAR. THE SUBJECTS WERE GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: (1) PERSONALLY ADJUSTED; (2) INDIFFERENT TO THEIR SITUATION, MOSTLY UNSTABLE; AND (3) PERSONALLY DISTURBED. MORE THAN 50 PERCENT WERE ESTIMATED TO BE CLINICALLY PROBLEMATIC; USING ADDITIONAL CRITERIA, 80 PERCENT COULD BE CONSIDERED CLINICAL PROBLEMS. CLINICALLY ADEQUATE TREATMENT IS STILL IMPOSSIBLE IN PRACTICE, BUT SEVERAL HUMANE AND NON-REPRESSIVE MEASURES ARE AVAILABLE FOR USE WITHIN THE EXISTING SYSTEM.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE  
LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA

0100047718999

CONRAD, JOHN P. TRENDS IN EUROPEAN CORRECTIONS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 50 P.

CERTAIN REGULARITIES IN CORRECTIONS EXIST IN ALL OF THE NON-COMMUNIST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: (1) THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT; (2) ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS TENDS TO BE BY JURIDICALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL; (3) INNOVATION IS MOST FEASIBLE WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT THE LEVEL OF INMATE-STAFF INTERACTION; (4) FACILITIES TEND TO BE SMALLER THAN THEIR AMERICAN COUNTERPARTS; (5) USE OF PROBATION HAS BEEN RELATIVELY RECENTLY ESTABLISHED; (6) PAROLE AND AFTERCARE SERVICES ARE GENERALLY CONTROLLED BY PROBATION OFFICERS; (7) PROBATION PERSONNEL ARE GENERALLY TRAINED IN SOCIAL WORK; (8) REPORTED CRIME RATES HAVE INCREASED BUT ARE MUCH LOWER THAN IN URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES; (9) THE PROCEDURES OF THE HELPING PROFESSIONS ARE NOT ORDINARILY MODIFIED WHEN INTRODUCED INTO CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS; AND (10) CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE IS SELDOM BASED ON PREMISES REGARDING INTERVENTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. CONSIDERABLE CHANGE IN EUROPEAN CORRECTIONAL POLICY WILL PROBABLY OCCUR IN THE NEXT TWO DECADES BUT, IN CONTRAST TO THE RESOCIALIZATION MODEL OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATMENT STRATEGIES WILL NOT BE BASED ON OFFENDER TYPOLOGIES OR PLANNED CHANGE AIMED AT SOCIAL RESTORATION ANY TIME SOON. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SYSTEM TO THE OFFENDER IS PATERNAL RATHER THAN CHANGE-ORIENTED. THE EUROPEAN APPROACH TO CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE IS ADMINISTRATIVE, THUS STABLE AND RESISTANT TO CHANGE. HOWEVER, THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHIATRY AND PROBATION AND THE BELIEF THAT CORRECTIONS SHOULD HAVE CRITERIA FOR SUCCESS BEYOND MERE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER ARE FORCES WHICH MAKE DEVELOPMENT PROBABLE IN SYSTEMS WHICH HAVE LONG BEEN STANDARDIZED.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

0100047719999

RUBENFELD, SEYMOUR. IMPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES AND RESEARCH FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D.C.), 1967, 88 P.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND INNOVATIONS REGARDING CRIME

AND DELINQUENCY CONTROL ARE EVIDENT IN A NUMBER OF AREAS: TYPOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND TREATMENT; BEHAVIOR CHANGE METHODS; ADVANCES IN TREATMENT AND IN REMEDIAL EDUCATION; COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMMING; PROSPECTS FOR PREDICTION METHODOLOGY; TRENDS IN PERSONALITY RESEARCH AND THEORY; AND NEW DEPARTURES IN CORRECTIONS. THESE DIVERGENT DEVELOPMENTS HAVE IN COMMON AN INTEREST IN THE INDIVIDUAL BUT, AS OFTEN OCCURS WITH SPECIALIZATION, THEY HAVE GRADUALLY ACQUIRED THEIR OWN LANGUAGES, CONCERNS, AND LITERATURES, THUS LOSING THEIR INHERENT RELATEDNESS. WHEN THESE SEPARATE FIELDS ARE ORGANIZED AND INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMUNITY IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT PSYCHO-SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PRECIPITATING FACTORS IN CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. BOTH PERSONALITY DISTURBANCES AND ADVERSE SOCIAL CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTISOCIAL ILLEGITIMATE VALUES AND BELIEFS THAT MAY BE MANIFESTED IN CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ARE SYMPTOMATIC OF SOCIALLY ESTRANGED AND THEREFORE WASTED HUMAN BEHAVIOR. EFFECTIVE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR REQUIRES NO LESS THAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION INVOLVING COMMITMENT TO A PROCESS OF PLANNED CULTURE CHANGE OVER MANY YEARS.

0100047720999

HILL, HARLAND L. A GENERAL PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OFFENDER DISPOSITION INFORMATION SYSTEM. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D. C.), 1967, 64 P.

BECAUSE EXISTING MEANS OF PROVIDING INFORMATION TO DECISION-MAKERS IN OFFENDER DISPOSITION SYSTEMS ARE INADEQUATE, A RATIONAL, ADAPTABLE, SELF-EVALUATING INFORMATION SYSTEM IS NEEDED. IN PRESENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, IMPORTANT DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE; PRESENTED DATA MAY BE REDUNDANT, IRRELEVANT, ERRONEOUS, OR NOT COMPARABLE; THE VOLUME OF DATA IS OVER-LOADING CAPABILITIES; THE VALUE OF DATA IS ASSUMED, NOT ESTABLISHED; AND THERE IS NO FEEDBACK OF DISPOSITION SYSTEM RESULTS. ONE DETERRENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DISPOSITION INFORMATION SYSTEM IS THE LENGTHY DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS REQUIRED, INCLUDING SYSTEM ANALYSIS, SPECIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS, SYSTEM DESIGN, SYSTEM ACQUISITION AND IMPLEMENTATION, AND PROVISIONS FOR MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT. ALSO PROBLEMATIC IS THE NATURE OF DISPOSITION PROCESS ITSELF WITH ITS VAGUE OR CONFLICTING GOALS, IMPRECISION OF CONCEPTS AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, AND FRAGMENTATION OF JURISDICTIONS. OTHER PROBLEM AREAS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM INCLUDE: ACCEPTANCE BY POLICYMAKERS AND MANAGEMENT; DEVELOPMENT COSTS; AND MANPOWER ACQUISITION AND UTILIZATION. A PLAN FOR THE CREATION OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM INCLUDES: CREATION OF A VIABLE CLIMATE INVOLVING POLICY-MAKERS, ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES, LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS; PREPARATION OF ALTERNATE MODELS AND TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS OF PERFORMING SYSTEM FUNCTIONS; AND PROVISION FOR APPLIED RESEARCH INTO THE APPLICATION OF ADVANCED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

## CURRENT PROJECTS

0100042628999

BESTIALITY. CORRESPONDENT SERVICES PSYCHIATRIQUES, UNIVERSITE DE LOUVAIN, LOUVAIN, BELGIUM. PERSONNEL MME, THOMAS VAN MOERBEKE; PAUL JONCKHEERE. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES, BELGIUM. DATES BEGAN 1965. COMPLETED OCTOBER, 1966.

THE WOMAN WHO PRACTICES BESTIALITY (LA ZOOPHILIE PATHOLOGIQUE), CONTRARY TO CLASSICAL OPINION, IS NOT FOUND EXCLUSIVELY AMONG THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE OR IN RURAL AREAS. SHE POSES INTERESTING PROBLEMS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY.

0100042629999

STUDY OF THE "PROVOS." CORRESPONDENT CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, 44, AVENUE JEANNE, BRUXELLES 5, BELGIUM. PERSONNEL M. VASSART. INSTITUTIONS CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM. DATES BEGAN 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE "PROVO" MOVEMENT WHICH DEVELOPED IN BELGIUM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO CRIMINALITY. THE METHOD USED IS PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =211.)

0100042630999

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ON THE BELGIAN SEACOAST. CORRESPONDENT CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, 44 AVENUE JEANNE, BRUXELLES 5, BELGIUM. PERSONNEL MME JUNER; M. VASSART. INSTITUTIONS CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM. DATES BEGAN 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THIS STUDY ATTEMPTS TO SHOW HOW CHANGES IN SOCIAL LIFE, NOTABLY IN THE DOMAIN OF LEISURE, HAVE REPERCUSSIONS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. CASES OF YOUTHS HAVING BEEN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING OFFENSES IN THIS AREA IN 1965 ARE BEING ANALYZED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS =212.)

0100042631999

STUDY OF THE PARALLELISM BETWEEN SOCIAL CONSCIENCE AND LEGISLATIVE POLICY IN MATTERS OF CRIMINAL POLICY. CORRESPONDENT JUDGE S. C. VERSELE, INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, 44 AV. JEANNE, BRUXELLES 5, BELGIUM. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, BELGIUM. DATES BEGAN JUNE, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER, 1968.

BELGIAN CRIMINAL POLICY HAS BEEN PROFOUNDLY TRANSFORMED IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST FEW YEARS. THIS EVALUATION WAS PUT INTO CONCRETE FORM BY LAWS, DECREES AND REGULATIONS WHICH IGNORED BOTH WHAT WAS KNOWN AND APPROVED BY PUBLIC OPINION AND HOW THEY WOULD BE RECEIVED BY THOSE WHO HAVE TO APPLY THEM. THIS RESEARCH IS A SURVEY OF THE OPINION



OF THE PUBLIC, THE JUDGES OF THE HIGHER AND LOWER COURTS, CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS INTERVENING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, SOCIAL WORKERS CHARGED WITH APPLYING CERTAIN PENAL MEASURES AND THE DELINQUENTS THEMSELVES.

0100042632999

THE APPLICATION OF THE BELGIAN LAW ON PROBATION. CORRESPONDENT S. C. VERSELE, INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, 44, AVENUE JEANNE, BRUXELLES 5, BELGIUM. OTHER PERSONNEL C. SOMERHAUSEN; J. SOMERS; J. VAN WINGH; J. MOENENS. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, BELGIUM. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1967.

THE BELGIAN LAW OF JUNE 29, 1964 SETS FORTH THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION FOR ADULT OFFENDERS WITHOUT FURNISHING CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PROBATIONERS. THIS STUDY IS BASED ON THE FIRST 400 CASES TREATED BY THE PROBATION COMMISSION OF THE BRUSSELS COURT. IT ATTEMPTS TO DISCOVER TO WHICH DELINQUENTS PROBATION IS APPLIED, WHICH ARE THE OFFENSES MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED BY PROBATIONERS AND WHICH CONDITIONS OF PROBATION ARE MOST FREQUENTLY PROPOSED BY THE COURTS AND ACCEPTED BY OFFENDERS.

0100042633999

THE USE OF THE PERFORMING ARTS IN DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. CORRESPONDENT DR. JOAN GRANT, PROJECT HEAD, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, RESEARCH CENTER, SUITE C, BRINLEY BUILDING, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, 95616. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, RESEARCH CENTER. DATES BEGAN MARCH, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION NOVEMBER, 1967.

UTILIZING THE TECHNIQUES OF A SURVEY AND WORKSHOP, THIS PROJECT WILL CRITICALLY REVIEW THE USES BEING MADE OF THE PERFORMING ARTS IN WORKING WITH PROBLEM YOUTH. THE INTENDED OUTCOME OF THIS EFFORT IS TO PROVIDE RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR YOUTH-SURVEY AGENCIES. THE PROJECT WILL PROCEED IN THREE PHASES (1) A SURVEY OF EXISTING USES OF THE PERFORMING ARTS IN DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OR IN PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE POTENTIAL APPLICATION TO THIS FIELD; (2) A WORKSHOP THAT WOULD EXPLORE THE WAYS IN WHICH THESE PERFORMING ARTS APPLICATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO MAKING PROGRAM DECISIONS, THE EFFECT THESE APPLICATIONS HAVE ON PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD NEW PROGRAMS, THE KINDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE THAT CAN BE REACHED THROUGH PERFORMING ARTS PROGRAMS AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF STAFF-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH THE PERFORMING ARTS; (3) PREPARATION OF A PUBLICATION FROM THE SURVEY AND WORKSHOP WHICH WILL SERVE AS RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR PERSONS CONCERNED WITH PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTH.

0100042634999

DEVELOPMENT OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT GEORGE ROSBROOK, LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR, LORAIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, 1005 ABBE ROAD, ELYRIA, OHIO, 44035. OTHER PERSONNEL C. E. STINER. INSTITUTIONS LORAIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A TWO-YEAR ASSOCIATE DEGREE CURRICULUM WHICH WILL BECOME A REGULAR PART OF THE LORAIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE OFFERINGS. TWO-YEAR CURRICULUMS AT OTHER COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HAVE BEEN STUDIED. MEMBERS OF THE LORAIN COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE, PROSECUTORS, TRIAL JUDGES, JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, CIVIC GROUPS, MAYORS AND CITY SOLICITORS IN LORAIN AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES ARE BEING INTERVIEWED FOR OBJECTIVE COUNSEL ON THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN THIS AREA AND IN GENERAL.

0100042635999

NEW PROGRAMS OF THE WASHINGTON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING COMMISSION. CORRESPONDENT JOHN D. CLARKE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING COMMISSION, 205 EAST 14TH, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, 98501. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; WASHINGTON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING COMMISSION, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY 20, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 19, 1968.

THE WASHINGTON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING COMMISSION, ESTABLISHED BY THE 1965 WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE, IS EXPANDING ITS ACTIVITIES THROUGH (1) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS RELATING TO MENTAL, PHYSICAL AND MORAL FITNESS WHICH SHALL GOVERN THE RECRUITMENT OF NEW POLICE OFFICERS; (2) THE REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULA FOR BASIC AND ADVANCE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS; (3) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STATEWIDE CORPS OF QUALIFIED POLICE INSTRUCTORS FROM THE RANKS OF THOSE NOW ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

0100042636999

THE EMPIRICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DELINQUENT BOYS. CORRESPONDENT JAMES L. WHITTIER, C/O PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE, MODESTO STATE HOSPITAL, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA, 95351. OTHER PERSONNEL CECIL HINSEY; G. R. PATTERSON. INSTITUTIONS MACLAREN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WOODBURN, OREGON; OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, SALEM; UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY 2, 1965. COMPLETED DECEMBER 5, 1966.

THIS INVESTIGATION WAS CONCERNED WITH THE CLASSIFICATION OF 140 DELINQUENT BOYS AT MACLAREN SCHOOL FOR BOYS INTO EMPIRICAL DIAGNOSTIC GROUPS. THE DIFFERENT GROUPS OF DELINQUENTS THAT WERE IDENTIFIED WERE DESCRIBED AND COMPARED. COTTAGE MANAGERS' RATINGS ON A DESCRIPTIVE CHECKLIST WERE USED AS THE BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION. INDIVIDUALS WERE GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE SIMILARITY OF CLUSTER-PROFILES. A CLUSTER ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED ON THE CHECKLIST RATINGS. AN INVERSE CLUSTER ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED TO PRODUCE CLASSES OF SUBJECTS AND THE RESULTING SUBJECT CLASSES WERE COMPARED ON A VARIETY OF OTHER MEASURES. EIGHT CLASSES OF SUBJECTS WERE FOUND. ONE OF THESE SEEMED TO CORRESPOND TO THE "PSYCHOPATHIC" DELINQUENTS OF MCCORD AND MCCORD. FOUR OTHERS WERE "NEUROTIC" IN VARIOUS WAYS. THE REMAINING THREE GROUPS WERE NOT READILY INTERPRETABLE IN TERMS OF CURRENT DIAGNOSTIC CONCEPTS. THIS STUDY WAS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE.

0100042637999

DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULUM FOR TRAINING COTTAGE PARENTS. CORRESPONDENT MAURICE A. HARMON, COMMISSIONER, KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE; OR SPENCER A. LEITERMAN, PROJECT DIRECTOR, KENTUCKY TRAINING PLAN, KENTUCKY VILLAGE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. INSTITUTIONS KENTUCKY VILLAGE; U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES BEGAN JUNE 27, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 26, 1967.

UNDER THE KENTUCKY TRAINING PLAN 50 COTTAGE PARENTS RECEIVED TWO WEEKS OF INTENSIVE TRAINING IN ORDER TO CHANGE THEIR PUNITIVE ATTITUDES AND PHILOSOPHIES TOWARD THOSE OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION. TWENTY-FIVE COTTAGE PARENTS RECEIVED A FORM OF "SENSITIVITY" TRAINING; THE OTHER 25 RECEIVED MORE TRADITIONAL TRAINING.

0100042638999

IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN OREGON. CORRESPONDENT GARLAND D. GODBY, PROJECT DIRECTOR, ROOM 212, COMMERCE BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON, 97310. INSTITUTIONS OREGON ADVISORY BOARD ON POLICE STANDARDS AND TRAINING; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY 6, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY 31, 1968.

THE GOALS OF THIS PROJECT ARE (1) CONDUCT A STATEWIDE SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THESE AGENCIES ARE FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDED POLICIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON POLICE STANDARDS WITH REGARD TO RECRUIT SELECTION, ENTRANCE STANDARDS AND ORIENTATION PROGRAMS, AS WELL AS TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVE DATA FROM PROGRAMS WHICH WILL IMPROVE OFFICER AND AGENCY COMPETENCE; (2) DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STANDARDIZED PROCEDURES FOR THE SELECTION OF RECRUITS FOR STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; (3) STANDARDIZE AND CENTRALIZE RECORDS FOR CERTIFICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS; (4) RENOVATE AND IMPROVE COURSE CONTENT TO BRING IT INTO LINE WITH CURRENT LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES; (5) ASSIST THE EIGHT REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCILS OF THE STATE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION BY PROVIDING SERVICES OF CAPABLE INSTRUCTORS FOR RECRUIT, IN-SERVICE AND INSTRUCTOR CLASSES.

0100042639999

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR CHARLES H. MCCAGHY, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 44106. OTHER PERSONNEL J. DAVID COLFAX; IRVING L. ALLEN. INSTITUTIONS WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY; UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT. DATES BEGAN 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1966.

THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY ARE TO DISCOVER (1) THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CITY POLICEMEN; (2) THE SPECIFIC AREAS IN WHICH THE PUBLIC HOLDS UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE; (3) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE. DATA ARE DRAWN FROM INTERVIEWS WITH AN AREA PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF OVER 600 ADULTS IN A NEW ENGLAND METROPOLITAN REGION.

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A STUDY OF SMALL-GROUP TREATMENT TECHNIQUES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN COMMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOLS. CORRESPONDENT BARBARA NEASE, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CANADA. OTHER PERSONNEL V. SZYRYSKI; M. GUARINO; T. GRYGIER. INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, ONTARIO; DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, CANADA. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL, 1970.

THE PROJECT IS CONCERNED WITH STUDYING YOUNG CHILDREN, SEVEN TO 11 YEARS OLD, COMMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, IN TERMS OF THEIR SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE OTHER CHILDREN AND THE STAFF. THE VALUE OF ASSESSING THE 'TREATABILITY' OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION BY CORRELATING MEASURES OF SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH BEHAVIOR RATINGS HAS ALREADY BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN PREVIOUS STUDIES IN ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOLS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE HIGHER CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHILDREN'S AND THE STAFF'S RATINGS, THE MORE PROMISING THE TREATMENT ATMOSPHERE. THE CHILDREN AT WHITE OAKS VILLAGE ARE BEING EXAMINED IN SMALL GROUPS OF SIX TO EIGHT BOYS LIVING TOGETHER IN A SINGLE HOUSE. A PROJECTIVE TYPE OF TEST, THE TWO HOUSES TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED BY DR. V. SZYRYSKI, HAS BEEN ADAPTED TO REVEAL THE CHILDREN'S FEELINGS ABOUT EACH OTHER AND THE STAFF. A PERSONALITY TEST, GRYGIER'S LIKES AND INTERESTS TEST, HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED TO THE STAFF TO FIND OUT WHICH PERSONALITY TYPES ARE MOST FAVORED BY THE CHILDREN.

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POLICE SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SCHONNESFN, PROJECT DIRECTOR, MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT; MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1968.

THE GOAL OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO ESTABLISH GOOD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE SCHOOLS. SPECIALLY SELECTED POLICE OFFICERS IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION WILL BE PLACED IN MINNEAPOLIS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS FOR PREVENTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

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PROJECT SKY KNIGHT HELICOPTER PATROL AND SURVEILLANCE. CORRESPONDENT PETER J. PITCHESS, SHERIFF, LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, 320 W. TEMPLE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. 900129 OTHER PERSONNEL ROBERT GUTHRIE. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; HUGHES TOOL COMPANY, AIRCRAFT DIVISION. DATES BEGAN JUNE 6, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 31, 1967.

"PROJECT SKY KNIGHT" IS AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM DESIGNED TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AERIAL PATROL AS A SUPPLEMENT TO GROUND-BASED LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS. THE PROGRAM HAS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED NUMEROUS TECHNIQUES FOR PROCEDURES IN DAY-NIGHT AERIAL PATROL. THE AREA COVERED BY THE PROJECT INCLUDES THE CITIES OF LAKEWOOD, BELLFLOWER, PARAMOUNT, HAWAIIAN GARDENS AND CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA. PLANS FOR EXPANDING THE PROGRAM INCLUDE EXPANSION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS, ADDITIONAL TRAINING AND ORIENTATION OF POLICE RADIO CAR OPERATIONS, CONTINUAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DEVICES TO IMPROVE HELICOPTER CREW EQUIPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF A "TASK FORCE" OF HELICOPTERS AVAILABLE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMANDERS IN NEIGHBORING JURISDICTIONS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS.

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VIDEO-TAPE PROGRAM POLICE IDENTIFICATION AND TRAINING. CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH J. MUSIAL, SUPERVISOR, RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION SECTOR. P. O. BOX 614, MIAMI, FLORIDA, 33152. OTHER PERSONNEL C. B. SCHILDECKER. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA; MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA. DATES BEGAN DECEMBER 19, 1966. CONTINUING.

THIS IS A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION OF A VIDEO-TAPE RECORDER SYSTEM FOR IMPROVED POLICE IDENTIFICATION AND TRAINING. ALL PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT, EXCEPT TRAFFIC CASES AND DRUNKS, ARE RECORDED ON VIDEO-TAPE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE VIDEO-TAPE RECORDING IS DONE AS PART OF THE REGULAR BOOKING PROCEDURE. IN ADDITION, SEVERAL TRAINING TAPES HAVE BEEN MADE USING THE STUDIO FACILITIES, AND OTHERS ARE PLANNED. ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT PROJECT HAS ENCOUNTERED NUMEROUS TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES, IT HAS DEMONSTRATED TO THOSE WORKING IN IT THE ENORMOUS POTENTIAL OF VIDEO SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVING POLICE IDENTIFICATION, TRAINING AND DETECTION PROCEDURES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS POTENTIAL BE FULLY EXPLORED.

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NEW JERSEY DRUG ADDICTION PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH A. HOFFMAN, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY, STATE HOUSE ANNEX, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 08625. OTHER PERSONNEL HANS FREYMUTH; EUGENE URBANIAK. INSTITUTIONS NEW JERSEY NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE; NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS; NEW JERSEY VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMISSION; NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD APRIL 25, 1967.

THE NEW JERSEY NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE IS CONDUCTING A PROGRAM TO DEMONSTRATE THE FEASIBILITY AND EFFICACY OF A VOLUNTARY SOCIO-MEDICAL APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS INVOLVING CONTINUOUS CARE FROM A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER TO THE COUNTY AFTERCARE CLINICS. THE PROJECT UTILIZES THE STATE HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL AT THE NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND PROVIDES FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFFING OF THE AFTERCARE CLINIC IN NORTH JERSEY. THE ENABLING LAW PROVIDES THAT THOSE PERSONS ADJUDGED DISORDERLY AND UNDER INFLUENCE OF OR USE OF NARCOTICS OR DANGEROUS DRUGS SHALL BE GIVEN THE CHOICE OF JAIL OR TREATMENT AT A DESIGNATED TREATMENT CENTER AND AT THE AFTERCARE CLINICS. FOR THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD AS CONDITIONS OF PROBATION. A SPECIAL PROCEDURE IS CURRENTLY IN OPERATION TO DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF ADDICTS ON PROBATION FROM THE COURTS TO A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER TO THE COMMUNITY CLINICS OR PROBATION OFFICES. THE NEW JERSEY VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMISSION IS CONDUCTING A PROJECT PLACING SPECIALLY TRAINED COUNSELORS IN THREE HIGH NARCOTICS INCIDENCE AREAS, BERGEN, ESSEX AND UNION COUNTIES, TO INVESTIGATE THE AMENABILITY OF ADDICTS TO A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM. THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE IS TRYING SMALL CASELOADS OF ADDICT PAROLEES AND AUTHORITATIVE SUPERVISION WITH A DRUG DETECTION REGIMEN CONDUCTED BY SPECIALLY TRAINED PAROLE OFFICERS. THEY ALSO HAVE PRE-RELEASE COUNSELING FOR ADDICTS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. OTHER PHASES OF THE NEW JERSEY DRUG ADDICTION PROGRAM



ARE (1) ON THE JOB TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM-NARCOTICS REHABILITATION PROJECT PERSONNEL; (2) METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROJECT IN MERCER COUNTY; (3) CYCLAZOCINE MAINTENANCE PROJECT IN NORTH JERSEY; (4) COMPUTERIZED DATA PROCESSING FOR ALL PHASES OF THE DRUG ADDICTION PROGRAM.

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WICHITA POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. CORRESPONDENT MAJOR M. R. KIRKPATRICK, WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT, POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT, P. O. BOX 670, WICHITA, KANSAS, 67201. OTHER PERSONNEL WALTER C. BAILEY; EUGENE M. POND; RICHARD A. ARMSTRONG. INSTITUTIONS WICHITA POLICE DEPARTMENT, KANSAS; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 16, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 15, 1967.

THE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT IS DEVELOPING THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS (1) DRS. BAILEY AND ARMSTRONG, SOCIOLOGISTS AT WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAVE WRITTEN A MANUAL DEALING WITH COMMUNITY RELATIONS. IT IS PRESENTLY BEING EDITED BY THE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT STAFF AND WHEN COMPLETED WILL BE USED IN THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS AT THE RECRUIT AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING LEVELS. (2) A POLICE PROGRAM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAS BEEN STARTED. INITIAL EFFORTS WERE MADE AT GRADE SCHOOL LEVEL IN THOSE SCHOOLS MADE UP LARGELY OF MINORITY GROUP CHILDREN. THE PROGRAM STARTED IN FEBRUARY AND WILL CONTINUE TO THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR. IT WILL CONTINUE AT THE SAME LEVEL NEXT YEAR AND, IN ADDITION, WILL BE EXPANDED TO INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS BEGINNING NEXT FALL. (3) A PROGRAM KNOWN AS OPERATION CRIME CONTROL HAS BEEN INAUGURATED IN AN EFFORT TO INVOLVE A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF CITIZENS. (4) EFFORT IS BEING MADE THROUGH NEGRO CHURCHES, SOCIAL AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, TO OBTAIN MORE QUALIFIED NEGRO APPLICANTS FOR POLICE WORK. (5) A PROGRAM TO HELP PROVIDE JOBS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS IS IN THE ADVANCED PLANNING STAGE. SEVERAL LOCAL BUSINESSES HAVE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR THIS PROGRAM.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A FOUR YEAR DEGREE PROGRAM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. CORRESPONDENT C. R. HORMACHEA, LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM, RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE, 901 W. FRANKLIN, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 23220. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO PLAN AND DEVELOP A BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. UP TO THIS TIME ONLY THE ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM WAS OFFERED. THIS NEW PROGRAM IS BASICALLY AIMED AT THE PRE-SERVICE STUDENT; HOWEVER, IT IS EXPECTED THAT A NUMBER OF IN-SERVICE OFFICERS WILL ATTEND ON A PART-TIME BASIS. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT INCLUDED A SURVEY OF THE POTENTIAL STUDENT POPULATION AND ESTABLISHING COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM. CORRESPONDENT ARTHUR J. BILFK, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO CIRCLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60680. OTHER PERSONNEL STEPHEN SCHILLER. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE CURRICULUM IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS A FOUR YEAR BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE PROGRAM IN THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO CIRCLE. THE PROGRAM IS COMPOSED OF FOUR BASIC ELEMENTS (1) A BROAD EDUCATION IN THE LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES; (2) SPECIALIZED COURSES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES; (3) AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SPECTRUM OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; (4) AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPECIALIZE IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION, CRIMINOLOGY, CORRECTIONS OR LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. RATHER THAN LIMITING ITSELF TO ONE SUBJECT AREA, THE CURRICULUM EXAMINES THE TOTAL PROCESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN TERMS OF PHILOSOPHIES, METHODS, AGENCIES, PROFESSIONS, INTER-RELATIONSHIPS AND OPERATIONS. THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED FOR FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN STUDYING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD AND PART TIME STUDENTS WHO MAY BE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN ONE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN THE CHICAGO AREA. THOSE INTERESTED IN A CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTIONS, PROBATION, PAROLE, CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH OR CRIMINALISTICS SHOULD FIND THE CURRICULUM AN APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENTAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. THE CURRICULUM SHOULD ALSO SERVE AS AN EXCELLENT FOUNDATION FOR A STUDENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO ENTER THE LEGAL PROFESSION, PARTICULARLY IF HE INTENDS TO WORK IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS AS PROSECUTOR, PUBLIC DEFENDER, CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY OR JUDGE.

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ASSOCIATE OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. CORRESPONDENT VINCENT G. SWINNEY, COORDINATOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING. NEVADA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, STEAD CAMPUS, RENO, NEVADA. OTHER PERSONNEL HARRY J. WOLF. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, BOARD OF REGENTS, RENO, NEVADA. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1967. CONTINUING.

A TWO YEAR DEGREE PROGRAM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL BE OFFERED STARTING WITH THE FALL SEMESTER OF 1967. THE CURRICULUM IS DESIGNED TO PREPARE MEN AND WOMEN FOR CAREERS IN POLICE SERVICE AT BOTH STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS. COURSE WORK IN PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICAL SCIENCE WILL BE REQUIRED IN THE GENERAL ACADEMIC AREA. ALSO, COURSES IN TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH USAGE AND PUBLIC SPEAKING WILL STRENGTHEN THE NECESSARY SKILLS OF THE STUDENTS. FINALLY, COURSE WORK IN SPECIFIC POLICE TOPICS WILL BE REQUIRED. THESE WILL INCLUDE CRIMINAL LAW, RULES OF EVIDENCE, PATROL PROCEDURES, BASIC TRAFFIC WORK AND DELINQUENCY CONTROL.

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OPERATIONS RESEARCH FOR CRIME PREDICTION. CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN JAMES C. HERRON, PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT, FRANKLIN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 19106. OTHER PERSONNEL MARVIN WOLFGANG; JOEL BLOOM; BILL BRABROOK; DON STEIN. INSTITUTIONS PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT; FRANKLIN INSTITUTE RESEARCH LABORATORIES; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN

JULY 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 30, 1967.

THE OPERATIONS RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE RESEARCH LABORATORIES (FIRL) IS DEVELOPING A PREDICTIVE MODEL OF CRIMINAL INCIDENTS IN COOPERATION WITH THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE PROJECT WILL INVOLVE COLLECTION OF DATA TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS THAT OCCUR IN CONJUNCTION WITH PARTICULAR TYPES OF CRIMES. THESE CO-OCCURRENCES WILL BE THE BASIS FOR THE PREDICTIVE MODEL. THE MODEL WILL ALSO INCLUDE THE CAPABILITY TO INDICATE THE TYPE OF ACTION STRATEGY THAT SHOULD BE USED TO PREVENT THE PREDICTED CRIME. IT WILL BE CONTINUALLY EVALUATED AND IMPROVED DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT, SO THAT THE FINAL OPERATING MODEL WILL PROVIDE ACCURATE PREDICTIONS AND WILL INDICATE EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE CRIMES. THE CRIME FACTORS USED IN THE STUDY ARE BASED ON THE JUDGEMENT AND EXPERIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. THE MODEL WILL USE BOTH STATISTICAL DATA (COLLECTED FROM STANDARD STATISTICAL COMPILATIONS AND AVAILABLE LITERATURE AND RECORDS) AND SUBJECTIVE DATA (FED INTO THE MODEL BY EXPERIENCED POLICE OFFICIALS). THE FINAL OPERATING MODEL WILL BE PROGRAMMED BY POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL UNDER FIRL DIRECTION AND WILL UNDERGO FINAL EVALUATION IN CONTROLLED OPERATIONAL SITUATIONS. POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL WILL BE TRAINED IN THE OPERATION AND USE OF THE MODEL. OFFICERS IN THE FIELD WILL BE GIVEN INSTRUCTION ON REPORTING FACTORS TO THE MODEL AND USING THE OUTPUT FROM THE MODEL IN CRIME PREVENTION. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PREDICTIVE MODEL AND THE RECOMMENDED ACTION STRATEGIES WILL SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE CRIME PREVENTION CAPABILITY OF THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE TECHNIQUES DEVELOPED WILL ALSO BE APPLICABLE TO CRIME PREVENTION IN OTHER COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE NATION.

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FAMILY CONSULTATION CENTER FOR WESTERN NEVADA. CORRESPONDENT MRS. HELEN SUMNER, REGIONAL CONSULTANT, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 703 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 94103. OTHER PERSONNEL TULLY MCCREA, INSTITUTIONS LUKE B. HANCOCK FOUNDATION; NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 19, 1966. COMPLETED MARCH, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE FEASIBILITY OF A TREATMENT CENTER FOR TROUBLED CHILDREN IN NEVADA. FINDING THE FACILITY TO BE FEASIBLE, A PROPOSAL AND DESIGN WERE DRAWN UP FOR A TREATMENT CENTER IN WESTERN NEVADA.

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HARVARD STUDENT DISTRICT ATTORNEY PROJECT. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR LIVINGSTON HALL, DIRECTOR, HARVARD STUDENT DISTRICT ATTORNEY PROJECT, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, 02138. OTHER PERSONNEL ALAN DERSHOWITZ; LLOYD WEINREB. INSTITUTIONS HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; MIDDLESEX COUNTY DISTRICT COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS; SUFFOLK COUNTY DISTRICT COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1967.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, APPEAR IN

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT COURT OF MIDDLESEX AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES ON BEHALF OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AS PERMITTED BY AN AMENDMENT OF RULE 11 ADOPTED BY THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT ON JUNE 20, 1966. STUDENTS IN THE PROJECT WILL RECEIVE CLINICAL TRAINING IN PROSECUTING COURT CASES UNDER SUPERVISION AND WILL LEARN THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROSECUTION. MASSACHUSETTS IS THE FIRST JURISDICTION TO PERMIT STUDENT COURT APPEARANCES ON BEHALF OF THE COMMONWEALTH. THIRD YEAR STUDENTS REGISTER FOR TWO IDENTICAL NON-CREDIT COURSES ON THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROSECUTION, ONE IN THE FALL SEMESTER AND ONE IN THE SPRING. THESE COURSES PROVIDE TRAINING SESSIONS BEFORE COURT APPEARANCES AND COLLOQUIA TO DISCUSS PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS ARISING IN THE CASES.

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HARTFORD STATE JAIL REHABILITATION PROJECT. CORRESPONDENT DAVID R. MURPHY, SERVICE SPECIALIST, CONNECTICUT STATE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. OTHER PERSONNEL CHESTER HARAMUT. INSTITUTIONS CONNECTICUT STATE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; CONNECTICUT STATE JAIL ADMINISTRATION; CONNECTICUT STATE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY 5, 1965. CONTINUING.

A PILOT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES TO INMATES AT THE HARTFORD JAIL WAS DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED. THE PROGRAM HAD FOUR MAJOR COMPONENTS (1) COUNSELING. BOTH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING WERE INITIATED WITH THE JAIL INMATES. (2) BASIC EDUCATION. THE HARTFORD BOARD OF EDUCATION SPONSORED THIS PART OF THE PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDED THE PLACING OF THREE PART-TIME TEACHERS IN THE JAIL THREE EVENINGS A WEEK AND A LIBERAL BUDGET FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES. (3) VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. A MACHINE SHOP WAS BUILT IN THE JAIL TO TEACH THE INMATES MACHINE OPERATION. (4) RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES. THESE ACTIVITIES INCLUDED SPORTS, PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, ETC. THE JAIL LIBRARY WAS EXPANDED AND IMPROVED. IT WAS FOUND THAT JAILED INDIVIDUALS WILL ACCEPT AND RESPOND TO THE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES OFFERED. THE PASSIVE DEPENDENCY OF MANY INMATES SUGGESTS THAT MOST WILL ACCEPT ASSIGNMENTS FROM HIGHER AUTHORITIES AND CAN BE REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES WHICH WILL OFFER THEM IMPROVEMENT. AN INMATE ORIENTATION PROCEDURE AND A CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT PROCESS WOULD IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REHABILITATION SERVICES. ADDITIONAL STAFF ARE ALSO NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM. WITH THE TERMINATION OF THE PILOT PROGRAM IN JUNE 30, 1966, THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTINUATION OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES AT THE HARTFORD JAIL AND FOR EXTENSION OF SUCH SERVICES TO THE NEW HAVEN AND BRIDGEPORT JAILS WAS ASSUMED BY THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES. USING THE ESTABLISHED PROJECT AS A BASIS, ADDITIONAL PLANNING HAS DEVELOPED A MORE COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED PROGRAM OF REHABILITATION SERVICES.

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APPLICATIONS OF NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS IN SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION. CORRESPONDENT JAMES W. HITCH, RADIATION ANALYSIS AND CONTROL STAFF, DIVISION OF ISOTOPES DEVELOPMENT, U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20545. OTHER PERSONNEL D. E. BRYAN; V. P. GUINN; H. R. LUKENS; K. I. PERRY; D. M. SETTLE.

INSTITUTIONS U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION, ATOMIC DIVISION, JOHN JAY HOPKINS LABORATORY FOR PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD APRIL 19, 1967.

DURING 1967 THE U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE TOGETHER WITH THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, HAS SUPPORTED THE WORK IN NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS FOR SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION BEING DONE AT GENERAL ATOMIC, DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION. THE PROGRAM IS DIRECTED TOWARD THE ACCUMULATION OF STATISTICAL DATA WHICH WILL BE SUFFICIENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.

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POLICE VISITATION PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN RICHARD F. BENNETT, YOUTH UNIT, KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1125 LOCUST STREET, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 64106. INSTITUTIONS KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, MISSOURI; KANSAS CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAFETY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, MISSOURI. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1967. COMPLETED MARCH 31, 1967.

A POLICE TEAM (A COLORED OFFICER AND A WHITE OFFICER) VISITED FOURTH GRADE CLASSES IN 80 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, SEEING A TOTAL OF 6,000 CHILDREN. ON THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL, 11 SCHOOLS WITH A TOTAL OF 5,500 NINTH GRADERS WERE VISITED BY COMMANDING OFFICERS. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE POLICEMAN TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY WERE EXPLAINED.

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POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT. CORRESPONDENT MAJOR PHILLIP POWERS WOODSON, DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING OFFICE, BUREAU OF POLICE, 1014 EAST BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 23219. OTHER PERSONNEL WILLIAM W. COSTIN; MELVIN E. CALDWELL; JOHN W. HARRIS; LORRAINE M. SHACKLEFORD. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; RICHMOND BUREAU OF POLICE, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING OFFICE. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 30, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 31, 1967.

THE GOAL OF THE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT OF THE RICHMOND BUREAU OF POLICE IS TO FOSTER IMPROVED POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS THROUGH PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS SUCH AS (1) DEVELOPING AND CONDUCTING EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD OF POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS; (2) UNDERTAKING SPECIFIC, ACTION-RELATED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THIS FIELD; (3) PREPARING, PUBLISHING AND CIRCULATING REPORTS, MANUALS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKLETS AND OTHER LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT; (4) PROVIDING DIRECT CONSULTATIVE SERVICE TO INTERESTED POLICE AND OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS; (5) ENCOURAGE POLICE-CITIZEN PARTNERSHIP IN THE CAUSE OF CRIME PREVENTION; (6) FOSTER AND IMPROVE COMMUNICATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE WITH THE TOTAL COMMUNITY; (7) PROMOTE INTERPROFESSIONAL APPROACHES TO THE SOLUTION OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND STRESS THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS A TOTAL COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY; (8) ENHANCE COOPERATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE WITH PROSECUTION, THE COURTS AND CORRECTIONS; (9) ASSIST POLICE AND OTHER COMMUNITY LEADERS IN AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF COMPLEX PROBLEMS IN PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE RELATIONS, AND



ESPECIALLY TO IMPROVE POLICE-MINORITY GROUP RELATIONSHIPS; (10) STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW FOR ALL PERSONS. IT IS HOPED THAT THE GOALS CAN BE REALIZED THROUGH (1) OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT; (2) SETTING UP A MORE REALISTIC TRAINING PROGRAM IN HUMAN AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT WIDE IN SCOPE; (3) CONTACTING CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIAL AGENCIES, MINORITY GROUP ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO ESTABLISH ADVISORY GROUPS TO IDENTIFY AND RECOMMEND SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS; (4) PREPARING, DESIGNING AND PRINTING APPROPRIATE LITERATURE, PAMPHLETS AND BROCHURES FOR DISTRIBUTION TO AFFECTED GROUPS AND PERSONS; (5) VISITING POLICE-COMMUNITY UNITS IN OTHER CITIES WHERE PRIOR EXPERIENCE WOULD PROVE BENEFICIAL TO THE GOALS OF OUR ORGANIZATION; (6) ESTABLISHING LIAISON AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH ALL GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE COMMUNITY.

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DEMONSTRATION OF EMERGENCY CARE PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION OFFENDERS AND OTHER ACUTE ALCOHOL INTOXICATION CASES. CORRESPONDENT RICHARD J. TATHAM, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, WASHINGTON, D. C., 20001. OTHER PERSONNEL BERNARD A. PENZINER; ARTHUR H. KIRACOFFE; SANFORD L. BILLET; TODD M. FRAZIER; JOHN D. SCHULTZ; DOROTHEE FRIEDLANDER MINDLER; D. F. MINDLIN. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. DATES BEGAN MARCH, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH, 1968.

THIS PROJECT WILL EXPLORE AND DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A NEW AND IMAGINATIVE TREATMENT APPROACH TO THE PRESENT CRIMINAL PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING "PUBLIC INTOXICATION" MISDEMEANANTS. A 50-BED EMERGENCY CARE UNIT WILL BE SET UP FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ACUTELY INTOXICATED INDIVIDUALS HAVING NO SIGNIFICANT MEDICAL COMPLICATIONS. PATIENTS WILL PROBABLY AVERAGE FOUR DAYS OR LESS IN THE UNIT, WHICH WILL HAVE A YEARLY CAPACITY OF 4,500 OR MORE PATIENTS. IT WILL BE DESIGNED TO OFFER ADEQUATE CARE AT THE LOWEST PRACTICAL COST. LOCATION OF THE FACILITY WILL BE NEAR MID-TOWN WASHINGTON, WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF FAMILIES, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, POLICE OFFICERS, SOCIAL AGENCY WORKERS, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS WHO MAY BRING OR SEND PATIENTS FOR EMERGENCY CARE. PATIENTS ABLE TO ENTER UNDER THEIR OWN POWER WILL ALSO BE ADMITTED, ALTHOUGH THE BULK OF ANTICIPATED REFERRALS ARE EXPECTED FROM POLICE AUTHORITIES INVOLVING INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH PUBLIC INTOXICATION. ALL ADMISSIONS WILL BE ASKED TO VOLUNTARILY REMAIN IN THE FACILITY UNTIL FORMALLY DISCHARGED. ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES WHICH COMMONLY ACCOMPANY PROLONGED DRINKING SPREES. ROUTINE SCREENING FOR MAJOR MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS WOULD BE PERFORMED IN ORDER TO DISCOVER CONDITIONS REQUIRING SPECIAL CARE, AND REFERRAL TO APPROPRIATE TREATMENT FACILITIES WOULD BE MADE. PATIENTS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO DISCUSS PERSONAL PROBLEMS WITH A SOCIAL WORKER, WHO COULD REFER THEM TO APPROPRIATE SERVICES AND ASSIST THEM IN MAKING PLANS FOR THEIR FUTURE FOOD, SHELTER AND EMPLOYMENT NEEDS. ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS AND OTHER COMMUNITY AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT TREATMENT SERVICES WOULD BE DISCUSSED WITH THE PATIENTS, AND THEY COULD BE ASSISTED IN ENTERING A FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM SUITED TO THEIR SITUATIONS. HOPEFULLY, FUNDS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM CHARITABLE SOURCES TO PROVIDE

LIMITED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO APPROPRIATE PATIENTS WHEN DISCHARGED. AA MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN THE UNIT REGULARLY, AS WILL FILM SHOWINGS AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS.

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POLICE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM. CORRESPONDENT R. B. COMPTON, DIRECTOR, POLICE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI, 38677. OTHER PERSONNEL DR. C. NOLAN FORTENBERRY, INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 31, 1968.

DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1967, THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THE PLANNING AND PREPARATION NECESSARY TO OFFER A FOUR-YEAR DEGREE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE NEW CURRICULUM WILL BE OFFERED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS. IT WAS DESIGNED ALONG THE GUIDELINES SUGGESTED BY THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. THE PROGRAM, WHICH LEADS TO THE BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DEGREE, REQUIRES THAT THE STUDENT WHO INTENDS TO PURSUE THE UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOLLOW A COURSE OF STUDY THAT WILL PROVIDE HIM WITH A LIBERAL ARTS EDUCATION. THE FIRST TWO YEARS ARE SPENT IN THE STUDY OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE, NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, PSYCHOLOGY, HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PROFESSIONAL SPEAKING AND SOCIOLOGY. EACH OF THESE DISCIPLINES PLAYS A FUNDAMENTAL PART IN PREPARING THE STUDENT FOR THE ADVANCED STUDIES HE WILL UNDERTAKE IN THE UPPER DIVISION. DURING HIS LAST TWO YEARS, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENT RECEIVES INTENSIFIED INSTRUCTION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND GOVERNMENT AND IS REQUIRED TO TAKE SPECIFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT COURSES SUCH AS INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINOLOGY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, PENOLOGY, CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINALISTICS, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. SENIOR STUDENTS WHO HAVE HAD NO PREVIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE ARE ALSO REQUIRED TO SERVE A PERIOD OF INTERNSHIP WITH AN APPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

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STUDY OF NEEDS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULA IN THE FIELD OF FORENSIC SCIENCE. CORRESPONDENT DR. ALEXANDER JOSEPH, CHAIRMAN, DIVISION OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 23 EAST 20 STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10003. INSTITUTIONS CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN JUNE 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 31, 1967.

THE FIRST STEP IN THE EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT WAS TO SET UP AN ADVISORY BODY OF CONSULTANTS REPRESENTING ALL SECTIONS OF THE NATION, DRAWN FROM ACADEMIC FORENSIC SCIENCE, STATE POLICE LABORATORIES, LARGE URBAN POLICE LABORATORIES AND SMALL LABORATORIES. THE SECOND STEP WAS TO MAKE A SURVEY OF ALL POLICE LABORATORIES IN THE COUNTRY TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER, TYPES AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORIES, NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL AND THE NEED FOR MORE LABORATORIES, PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT WHICH WOULD MAKE POLICE LABORATORY SERVICES WITHIN REACH OF VIRTUALLY ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY. REPRESENTATIVE POLICE LABORATORIES OF VARIOUS SIZES WILL

BE VISITED TO GATHER MORE SUBJECTIVE DATA ON THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY. SPECIFICATIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL OF A MINIMUM AND AN OPTIMUM POLICE LABORATORY. THE SPECIFICATIONS WILL ALSO INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING LABORATORY SERVICES AVAILABLE TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN ALL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. SEPARATE SPECIFICATIONS WILL BE DRAWN UP FOR LOCAL, STATE AND REGIONAL LABORATORIES CONSISTENT WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION NEEDS. THE LAST STEP IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULA AND LABORATORY TRAINING PROGRAMS TO MEET THE PERSONNEL NEEDS AS DETERMINED BY THE STUDY, INCLUDING THE TRAINING OF CIVILIAN LABORATORY TECHNICIANS AND EXISTING POLICE PERSONNEL. THE CURRICULUM TO BE DEVELOPED WOULD INCLUDE THE NECESSARY BASIC SCIENCES FOLLOWED BY THE VARIOUS APPROPRIATE COURSES IN FORENSIC SCIENCE. THE CURRICULUM FOR POLICE PERSONNEL AND CIVILIAN TECHNICIANS WOULD BE IDENTICAL FOR PROGRAMS OF THE SAME DURATION. THE PROPOSED PROGRAMS WOULD INCLUDE A ONE-YEAR FULL TIME CERTIFICATE PROGRAM FOR POLICE PERSONNEL, AN ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM, TWO YEARS FULL TIME FOR BOTH POLICE PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, A BACHELOR DEGREE PROGRAM FOR CIVILIANS AND A ONE YEAR MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN FORENSIC SCIENCE FOR POLICE PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS WHO ALREADY POSSESS A B. S. DEGREE WITH A MAJOR IN PHYSICS OR CHEMISTRY.

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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM. CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN DUANE KINSEY, OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL, 660 EAST MAIN STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO. INSTITUTIONS ERNST AND ERNST, CONSULTANTS; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1, 1967.

THE STUDY INVESTIGATES THE TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AND PRACTICAL FEASIBILITY OF A STATEWIDE COMPUTER-BASED COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM TO SERVE ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN OHIO. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY FAVOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A SYSTEM AND AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND SCHEDULE HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED. THE COMPUTER SYSTEM WILL CONTAIN IMMEDIATE ACCESS DATA FILES ON STOLEN VEHICLES, WANTED PERSONS, OPERATOR'S LICENSES AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION, AND WILL BE ON-LINE WITH THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER COMPUTER SYSTEM.

0100042660999

KENTUCKY STATE POLICE QUARTERLY TRAINING CONFERENCE FOUR ONE-DAY TRAINING CONFERENCES GIVEN AT FRANKFURT, KENTUCKY. CORRESPONDENT COLONEL JAMES E. BASSETT, DIRECTOR, KENTUCKY STATE POLICE, NEW STATE OFFICE BUILDING, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; KENTUCKY STATE POLICE; MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY; LOUISVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT, KENTUCKY; LEXINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, KENTUCKY; U. S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT WAS TO DEVELOP QUARTERLY TRAINING CONFERENCES FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY (EXCLUDING STATE POLICE OFFICERS). THE TARGET GROUPS WERE OFFICERS FROM AGENCIES THAT DO NOT PROVIDE REGULAR POLICE TRAINING. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO UTILIZE ADVANCE TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND CONCEPTS, DEMONSTRATE MODERN OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES AND

PROCEDURES AND TO IMPROVE THE POLICE IMAGE AND TO FOSTER PUBLIC SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING. NINE HOURS OF INSTRUCTION DURING THE COURSE OF ONE DAY WERE SCHEDULED EACH QUARTER (SEPTEMBER (1966), DECEMBER (1966), MARCH (1967), JUNE (1967)) IN THE FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE GOAL WAS A MINIMUM OF 100 LOCAL OFFICERS PARTICIPATING IN EACH CONFERENCE AT NO COST TO THE PARTICIPANT.

0100042661999

JUDICIAL REHABILITATION OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS HAVING PASSED THROUGH THE CORRECTIONAL FARM AT CASABLANCA. CORRESPONDENT PASTEUR SCHMID, VILLA L'OLIVELLA, ROUTE DE CASAVECCHIA SOUS CARDO-BASTIA (CORSE), FRANCE. OTHER PERSONNEL Mlle. BOURHIS. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY AIX-MARSEILLE, INSTITUTE OF PENAL SCIENCES AND CRIMINOLOGY, MARSEILLE, FRANCE. DATES PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD MARCH, 1967.

THIS RESEARCH WAS NOT A STATISTICAL STUDY. ONLY 10 CASES HAVE BEEN SELECTED THOSE CONVICTED TO FIVE YEARS OF FORCED LABOR FOR MAJOR CRIMES BEFORE 1960. THE ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONALITY OF THESE SUBJECTS REVEALS HOW EACH ONE HAS ATTEMPTED, FAILED OR SUCCEEDED IN HIS READAPTATION TO SOCIETY. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =141.)

0100042662999

FAMILY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR DR. THOMAS WURTENBERGER, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENITENTIARY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG-EN-BRISGAU, GUNTERSTALSTRASSE 70, FRIBOURG-EN-BRISGAU, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. INSTITUTIONS GERMAN SOCIETY OF RESEARCH; FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FAMILY AND YOUTH; GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH, MUNICH. DATES BEGAN 1960. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THE FIRST PART OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT WILL BE IN THE FORM OF A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS BASED ON ANGLO-AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN STUDIES. THE RESULTS OF THIS PART WILL SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FAMILY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =142.)

0100042663999

PROBLEMS OF PRISON REFORM. CORRESPONDENT DR. THOMAS WURTENBERGER, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENITENTIARY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG-EN-BRISGAU, GUNTERSTALSTRASSE 70, FRIBOURG-EN-BRISGAU, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. INSTITUTIONS FEDERAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID OF OFFENDERS, GERMANY; UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG-EN-BRISGAU, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENITENTIARY SCIENCE, GERMANY; GERMAN SOCIETY OF RESEARCH. DATES BEGAN MAY, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

PROBLEMS OF PRISON REFORM REGARDING THE EXECUTION OF PUNISHMENT IN GERMANY ARE BEING STUDIED. THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEM IS THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN PUNISHMENT AND SECURITY MEASURES AND PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC METHODS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION

CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =143.)

0100042664999

CAUSES OF JUDICIAL ERROR IN PENAL PROCEDURE. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR DR. KARL PETERS, DIRECTOR, CENTER OF RESEARCH IN PENAL PROCEDURE AND THE EXECUTION OF PUNISHMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TUBINGEN, KARLSTR. 8, TUBINGEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. INSTITUTIONS FEDERAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, GERMANY; GERMAN RESEARCH SOCIETY. DATES BEGAN 1962. COMPLETED 1966.

THE RESEARCH WAS DONE TO ESTABLISH A PATHOLOGY OF PENAL PROCEDURE BY DETERMINING THE CAUSES OF JUDICIAL ERROR. THE STUDY WAS BASED ON THE EXAMINATION OF ALL THE RECORDS OF THE COURTS OF APPEAL IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC SINCE 1950 (IN CASES IN WHICH THE APPEAL WAS SUCCESSFUL). (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =146.)

0100042665999

STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY OF CONVICTED DELINQUENTS WITH THE EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE OF PARTIAL INSANITY. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR ALFREDO PAOLELLA, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY, MEDICAL FACULTY OF NAPLES, VIA LUCIANO, ARMANNI, NAPLES, ITALY. INSTITUTIONS JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, AVERSA, ITALY; FACULTY OF LAW OF NAPLES, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESEARCH, ITALY. DATES BEGAN FEBRUARY, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF A POPULATION OF DELINQUENTS INCARCERATED IN THE HOUSE OF TREATMENT AND CUSTODY, IN THE JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF AVERSA, AND IN THE PRISON OF NAPLES. THE SYNDROMES WHICH MOTIVATED THE DECISION OF MENTAL ALIENATION (IN PARTICULAR THE PSYCHOPATHY OR THE EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS) WERE STUDIED. THE RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED ON THE BASIS OF RECORDS FOR EACH CASE AND PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS OF THE DELINQUENTS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =149.)

0100042666999

INQUIRY INTO THE PERSONALITY OF OFFENDERS GUILTY OF SWINDLING. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR ALFREDO PAOLELLA, CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT, FACULTY OF MEDECINE OF NAPLES, VIA LUCIANO ARMANNI, NAPLES, ITALY. INSTITUTIONS FACULTY OF MEDECINE OF NAPLES, CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT, ITALY. DATES BEGAN MARCH, 1966. COMPLETED JULY, 1966.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SWINDLING AND INCARCERATED IN THE PRISONS OF NAPLES. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DIVERSE PERSONALITIES, THE INCIDENCE OF PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITIES AND THE EVOLUTION OF THESE PERSONALITIES HAVE BEEN STUDIED. THE SUBJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF



THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =150.)

0100042667999

STUDY OF FACTORS OF RECIDIVISM, PARTICULARLY AMONG YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS. CORRESPONDENT PROFESSOR BRUNO PANNAIN, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY, FACULTY OF LAW OF NAPLES, VIA LUCIANO ARMANI, NAPLES, ITALY. OTHER PERSONNEL SERAFINO PROCACCINI; TULLIO GRIMALDI. INSTITUTIONS JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, AVERSA, ITALY; UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES, INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE, ITALY; NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESEARCH, ITALY. DATES BEGAN APRIL, 1966. COMPLETED DECEMBER, 1966.

AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF THE INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM, PARTICULARLY AMONG YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IN THE JUDICIAL PRISON OF NAPLES AND IN THE JUDICIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF AVERSA. FACTORS OF RECIDIVISM AMONG A SAMPLE OF THE POPULATION STUDIED WERE EXAMINED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =151.)

0100042668999

A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENTS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR HOME BACKGROUNDS AND SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS. CORRESPONDENT DR. R. G. ANDRY, PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, MALET STREET, LONDON W. C. 1, GREAT BRITAIN. OTHER PERSONNEL MISS S. NADAN; MISS G. K. GILL. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. DATES BEGAN 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

THIS IS A PILOT PROJECT DESIGNED TO LOOK INTO SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE DIFFERENCES IN VARIABLES OCCURRING IN RELATION TO THE DELINQUENT AS COMPARED WITH HIS NON-DELINQUENT SIBLINGS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT =192.)

0100042669999

STUDY OF THE ADJUSTMENT OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SS TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. CORRESPONDENT JOHN M. STEINER, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT RESEARCH FELLOW, INSTITUT FUR PSYCHOLOGIE, UNIVERSITAT FREIBURG, FREIBURG, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. INSTITUTIONS ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT STIFTUNG, BAD GODESBURG; UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. DATES BEGAN 1953. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER, 1967.

THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT, IN WHICH THE RETENTION OR CHANGE OF ATTITUDE AND THE ADJUSTMENT OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SS TO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC IS BEING INVESTIGATED, SHOW THAT OF A GROUP OF 228 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SS (INCLUDING ALL SS FORMATIONS, BUT PREDOMINANTLY MEMBERS OF THE "WAFFEN-SS") RESPONDING TO MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS, 106 GAVE PREFERENCE TO HONOR AND LOYALTY AND 122 TO JUSTICE; 192 REGARD THEIR FORMER MEMBERSHIP OF THEIR SS FORMATION WITH SATISFACTION AND 35 WITH DISAPPOINTMENT OR AS AN INEVITABLE OCCURRENCE; ONE DID

NOT RESPOND TO THE QUESTION. OF A COMPARABLE GROUP OF 202 GERMAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II, 37 EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR HONOR AND LOYALTY AND 165 FOR JUSTICE; 63 REGARDED THEIR MEMBERSHIP OF ONE OF THE FORMATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES WITH SATISFACTION AND 137 WITH DISAPPOINTMENT OR AS AN INEVITABLE OCCURRENCE; 2 DID NOT RESPOND TO THE QUESTION. CONSEQUENTLY THERE APPEARS TO BE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE BETWEEN THESE TWO GROUPS BOTH REGARDING THEIR ACTIVITY DURING WORLD WAR II AND POSSIBLY NAZI IDEOLOGY IN GENERAL. DESPITE THE FOREGOING ATTITUDE TO VALUE-NORMS, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SS SHOW AN OVERT READINESS AND ABILITY TO ADJUST (OVER-ADJUSTMENT) TO NOVEL SITUATIONS, IN THIS SPECIFIC CASE TO MORE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. THIS WAS REFLECTED IN THEIR ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS IN WHICH 172 EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY, 33 SHOWED A PREFERENCE FOR MONARCHY AND 21 FOR DICTATORSHIP; 4 DID NOT RESPOND TO THE QUESTION AND 2 SHOWED EQUAL PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY AND MONARCHY. OF THE CONTROL GROUP OF 202 VETERANS, 165 EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY, 22 FOR MONARCHY, 10 FOR DICTATORSHIP AND 5 EXPRESSED EQUAL PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY AND MONARCHY. IN THIS RESPECT THE TWO GROUPS DO NOT SHOW A SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE. MEASURED BY THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF DECORATIONS RECEIVED, IT APPEARS THAT FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SS SHOWED A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER EMOTIONAL ENGAGEMENT IN AND PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY AND ITS COURSE THAN VETERANS OF OTHER COMPARABLE GERMAN MILITARY FORMATIONS. THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS ARE BEING CORRELATED WITH THEIR STANDING ON THE "F SCALE." FINALLY THE PAST AND PRESENT RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SS (31.1 PERCENT "GOTTGLAUBIG") IN 1966 SUGGESTS ALSO THAT FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW THE NAZI IDEOLOGICAL DOCTRINES, SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND SUB-SYSTEMS SUPPORTED AGGRESSION AND WAR MORALE, WHILE THOSE ORIENTED TO DIFFERENT VALUES DID NOT GIVE SUCH STRONG SUPPORT.

0100042670999

REGIONAL POLICE TRAINING CENTERS. CORRESPONDENT ORRELL A. YORK, 155 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ALBANY, NEW YORK, 12210. INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL, ALBANY, NEW YORK. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL 1, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IS TO ESTABLISH REGIONAL POLICE TRAINING CENTERS IN THE VARIOUS TRAINING ZONES OF NEW YORK STATE.

0100042671999

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF HALFWAY HOUSES. CORRESPONDENT BARBARA NEASE, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA. OTHER PERSONNEL T. GRYGIER; C. S. ANDERSON, M. GUARINDO. INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, ONTARIO. DATES BEGAN JANUARY, 1966. COMPLETED JANUARY, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO MAKE A SURVEY OF TYPES OF HALFWAY HOUSES WITH RESPECT TO THEIR METHODS OF OPERATION AND FINANCING, CLAIMS CONCERNING THEIR VALUE AND ACTUAL EVIDENCE REGARDING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, IN PARTICULAR THEIR ABILITY TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM. WHEREVER POSSIBLE, THE HOUSES WERE VISITED BY A MEMBER OF THE RESEARCH TEAM; OTHERWISE THE DIRECTOR ANSWERED A QUESTIONNAIRE BY MAIL.

IN SOME CASES OTHER VISITORS' IMPRESSIONS WERE RELIED UPON. RESIDENTS WERE INTERVIEWED INFORMALLY, AND FORMER RESIDENTS WHO COULD BE LOCATED WERE ALSO INTERVIEWED. ONTARIO WAS THE MAIN CONCERN, BUT A NUMBER OF HALFWAY HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES WERE ALSO INCLUDED.

0100042672999

A STUDY OF STAFF-INMATE INTERACTION AT THE MERCER REFORMATORY. CORRESPONDENT BARBARA NEASE, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA. OTHER PERSONNEL T. GRYGIER; M. GUARINO. INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, ONTARIO; DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, CANADA; MERCER REFORMATORY, CANADA. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

THE GENERAL AREA TO BE INVESTIGATED IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATE ATTITUDES TOWARD BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE MERCER REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN. A HIGH POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN ATTITUDES INDICATES A FAVORABLE TREATMENT ATMOSPHERE. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THE STAFF-INMATE ATTITUDES TOWARD BEHAVIOR DIFFER MARKEDLY, TREATMENT IS ASSUMED TO BE MORE DIFFICULT. TO MEASURE THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE STAFF AND INMATE ATTITUDES, THE STAFF RATE THE GIRLS IN TERMS OF BEHAVIOR, AND THE GIRLS RATE EACH OTHER ON A SOCIOMETRIC TEST MEASURING POPULARITY, LEADERSHIP AND INFLUENCE. A FURTHER ASPECT OF THE RESEARCH EXAMINES THE ATTITUDES OF THE INMATES TOWARD THE STAFF BY MEANS OF ANOTHER SOCIOMETRIC TEST. THE ADMINISTRATION OF A PERSONALITY TEST (GRYGIER'S LIKES AND INTERESTS TEST) DISTINGUISHES THE TYPE OF STAFF MEMBER MOST FAVORED IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION AND, IN ADDITION, THIS PERSONALITY TEST CLARIFIES WHETHER DIFFERENCES IN STAFF ATTITUDES ARE DUE TO PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES OR DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

C100042673999

MEASURING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HAMILTON. CORRESPONDENT BARBARA NEASE, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA. OTHER PERSONNEL SID BLUM. INSTITUTIONS SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF HAMILTON AND DISTRICT; UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK; DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, ONTARIO. DATES BEGAN NOVEMBER, 1964. COMPLETED MARCH, 1966.

THIS STUDY DEMONSTRATED THE PROBLEMS OF THE ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY BY COMPARING TWO DIFFERENT BUT OVERLAPPING DELINQUENT POPULATIONS IN HAMILTON IN 1961 JUVENILE OFFENDERS KNOWN TO THE POLICE AND THOSE WHO APPEARED IN THE JUVENILE COURT. THE DATA SOURCES WERE APPROACHED FROM AN ECOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT A CHILD'S AREA OF RESIDENCE DID NOT AFFECT THE COURT OR POLICE DISPOSITION OF HIS CASE. THE "DELINQUENCY RATE AREA" WAS THE CHIEF CLASSIFICATION TOOL. DEVELOPED BY RANKING THE CENSUS TRACTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MALE JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILE RISK POPULATION. THE EXAMINATION OF THE REACTIONS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO THE DELINQUENTS SHOWED THAT THE AREA A CHILD CAME FROM DID NOT SEEM TO INFLUENCE COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR EITHER BOYS OR GIRLS, NOR POLICE DISPOSITIONS FOR GIRLS. FOR BOYS, HOWEVER, AREA OF RESIDENCE DID SEEM TO AFFECT POLICE DECISIONS BECAUSE THOSE LIVING IN THE HIGHEST DELINQUENCY RATE AREAS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE REFERRED TO COURT THAN RELEASED TO THEIR PARENTS OR TO SOCIAL AGENCIES.

0100042674999

SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.  
CORRESPONDENT HANS A. ILLING, PH. D., PAROLE OUTPATIENT  
CLINIC, 107 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,  
90012. INSTITUTIONS CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS, PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINIC. DATES BEGAN  
MARCH 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

THE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY ARE FEMALE OFFENDERS BETWEEN  
THE AGES OF 25 AND 50 WHO ARE ON PAROLE OR WERE FORMERLY  
ON PAROLE FROM THE ONLY WOMEN'S PRISON IN CALIFORNIA.  
THEY ARE BEING TREATED IN INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP  
PSYCHOTHERAPY. SOME OF THE WOMEN ARE RECEIVING  
PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF THEIR PAROLE AND,  
THEREFORE, MUST ATTEND THE PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINIC  
REGULARLY. SOME WOMEN ARE ON PAROLE, BUT WERE REFERRED  
BY THEIR PAROLE AGENTS TO THE PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINIC ON  
A VOLUNTARY BASIS; OTHERS ARE OFF PAROLE, BUT HEARD ABOUT  
THE CLINIC AND ASKED TO BE SEEN FOR TREATMENT; SOME ARE  
WIVES OF PAROLEES. THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THESE WOMEN  
HAS A WIDE RANGE, BUT THE MAJORITY ARE SEVERELY  
HANDICAPPED, AND PROBABLY NEED MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF  
THEIR PERSONALITY. THEIR LEGAL STATUS VARIES  
CONSIDERABLY, ALSO. SOME ARE MARRIED (BUT THEIR  
MARRIAGES ARE SHAKY), SOME ARE DIVORCED, SOME NEVER WERE  
MARRIED. A FEW HAVE CHILDREN, AND ONE WOMAN IS CURRENTLY  
ENGAGED IN PLACING HER SECOND CHILD FOR ADOPTION.

0100042675999

A BIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF IMPRISONMENT.  
CORRESPONDENT JADWIGA SIKORA, THE RESEARCH CENTER OF  
PENOLOGY, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, AL. UJAZDOWSKIE 11, WARSAW,  
POLAND. INSTITUTIONS POLISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE,  
RESEARCH CENTER OF PENOLOGY. DATES BEGAN 1965.  
CONTINUING.

FIFTY OFFENDERS, 18 TO 66 YEARS OLD, WERE GIVEN MEDICAL  
AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE  
THEIR MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. DATA WERE  
COLLECTED ON FAMILY, ENVIRONMENT, CONDUCT ON PAROLE AND  
EMPLOYMENT HISTORY. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL  
METHODS WERE ALSO USED. THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY TREATMENT  
CENTERS WAS NOTED.

0100042676999

PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL CAREERS IN RETROSPECT.  
CORRESPONDENT HANNA NAMOWICZ, THE RESEARCH CENTER OF  
PENOLOGY, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, AL. UJAZDOWSKI 11, WARSAW,  
POLAND. INSTITUTIONS POLISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, THE  
RESEARCH CENTER OF PENOLOGY. DATES BEGAN 1957.  
ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THIS PROJECT WILL STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF ANALYZING AND  
PREDICTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE RESEARCH  
METHODOLOGY WILL COMBINE THE DOCUMENTARY METHOD WITH  
SURVEY AND CASE STUDY. THIS IS A LONGITUDINAL STUDY.  
PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE ARISEN FROM THE PROJECT ARE  
NAMOWICZ, HANNA. PROGNOZA PSYCHOLOGICZNA SPOECZNEGO  
ZACHOWANIA SIE NIELETNICH. PRZEGLAD PENITENCJARNY, NO  
VOLUME,(2) 56-64, 1966. NAMOWICZ, HANNA. BADANIA NAD  
FORMAMI WYKOLEJANIA SIE I PRZESTEP CZOSCI NIELETNICH.  
PRZEGLAD PENITENCJARNY, NO VOLUME,(3) 27-44, 1966.

0100042677999

REALITY THERAPY INSTITUTE. CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM K.

VALKO, PROGRAM COORDINATOR, DIVISION OF CORRECTION, 4115 EIGHTH AVENUE, VIENNA, WEST VIRGINIA, 26101.  
INSTITUTIONS WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY; WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; WEST VIRGINIA REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER. DATES BEGAN MAY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 5, 1967.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE REALITY THERAPY INSTITUTE ARE (1) TO FAMILIARIZE CONFEREES WITH THE BASIC THEORETICAL TENETS OF REALITY THERAPY; (2) TO ACQUAINT CONFEREES WITH THE PRACTICAL MEANS OF REMEDYING SOCIAL DEFICIENCIES; (3) TO ESTABLISH PRE-OPERATIONAL PROFICIENCY IN THE USE OF REALITY THERAPY IN THE GROUP SETTING; (4) TO FAMILIARIZE CONFEREES WITH THE APPLICATION OF REALITY THERAPY PRINCIPALS IN ESTABLISHING A TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT. PARTICIPANTS WILL BE ANY PERSONS INVOLVED IN A TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL SETTING, EITHER REHABILITATIVE, CORRECTIONAL OR EDUCATIONAL, E.G. PSYCHIATRISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, CLERGYMEN, SOCIAL WORKERS, PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, ETC.

0100042678999

SUMMER COLLEGE FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES. CORRESPONDENT JOHN F. X. IRVING, DEAN, SUMMER COLLEGE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, AMERICAN BAR CENTER, 1155 EAST 60 STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60637.  
PERSONNEL HON. TED RUBIN; DONALD KENEFFICK; ALEX CLARK; HON. ORMAN W. KETCHAM; PAUL KEVE; JAY HALL.  
INSTITUTIONS NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES; UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER. DATES BEGAN JULY 10, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 4, 1967.

A FOUR-WEEK SUMMER COURSE DESIGNED FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES WITH LESS THAN THREE YEARS EXPERIENCE WILL BE HELD ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. THE PROGRAM WILL FOCUS ON THE PROBLEMS OF URBAN COURTS. IT WILL SUPPLY TRAINING MISSING FROM THE JUDGES SCHOOL YEARS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE. THE CURRICULUM WILL INCLUDE (1) THE LAW APPLICABLE TO JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS; (2) THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE JUDGE TO HIS STAFF, THE POLICE, THE BAR AND THE COMMUNITY; (3) THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR AND MOTIVATION, DIAGNOSTIC TESTING, THE ROLE OF PSYCHIATRY AND RELATED SCIENCES IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS; (4) THE USE OF PROBATION, DETENTION, TRAINING SCHOOLS AND GROUP HOMES; (5) FIELD WORK VISITS TO YOUTH FACILITIES AND WORK WITH PROBATION OFFICERS, POLICE AND COURT-RELATED PERSONNEL; (6) JUDICIAL SKILLS INTERVIEWING, PROBLEM ANALYSIS, DECISION MAKING AND COURT ADMINISTRATION.

0100042679999

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS. CORRESPONDENT W. J. THOMPSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS, 216 ONEY STREET, CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA.  
INSTITUTIONS U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 31, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVISE A STATEWIDE PLAN FOR THE UPGRADING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.



0100042680999

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR BUSINESSMEN AND WOMEN.  
CORRESPONDENT LIEUTENANT B. B. WALLACE, PROJECT  
DIRECTOR, POLICE ACADEMY, EAST FIRST AND COURT, DES  
MOINES, IOWA, 50309. INSTITUTIONS MUNICIPAL POLICE  
DEPARTMENT, DES MOINES, IOWA; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW  
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966.  
ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1, 1967.

THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO HAVE POLICE OFFICERS INSTRUCT  
BUSINESSMEN AND WOMEN IN MEANS OF LESSENING THEIR CHANCES  
OF BECOMING VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, I.E.,  
SHOPLIFTING, FORGERY, BURGLARY, AUTO THEFTS AND ASSAULTS.  
THE 10 WEEK COURSE MEETS FOR TWO HOURS ONCE A WEEK AT  
THE POLICE ACADEMY.

0100042681999

LAW ENFORCEMENT COURSE FOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS.  
CORRESPONDENT CAPTAIN THOMAS E. TEALE, PROJECT DIRECTOR,  
POLICE PATROL BUREAU, EAST FIRST AND COURT, DES MOINES,  
IOWA, 50309. INSTITUTIONS MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
DES MOINES, IOWA; U. S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ASSISTANCE. DATES BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED  
COMPLETION JANUARY 1, 1968.

POLICE OFFICERS AND TEACHERS WILL INSTRUCT HIGH SCHOOL  
SENIORS IN POLICE FUNCTIONS, METHODS AND PROCEDURES. THE  
COURSE ALSO INCLUDES FIELD TRIPS TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
POLICE ACADEMY, COURTS AND SEVERAL TOURS IN A POLICE  
SQUAD CAR. THE PURPOSE OF THE COURSE IS TO DISPEL  
MISCONCEPTIONS THAT MANY YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE ABOUT LAW  
ENFORCEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY.

0100042682999

A BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.  
CORRESPONDENT DR. BIZE, CENTRE DE FORMATION ET DE  
RECHERCHE DE L'EDUCATION SURVEILLEE, 54, RUE DE GARCHES.,  
VAUCRESSON (S&O), FRANCE. OTHER PERSONNEL M. Y.  
CHIROL. INSTITUTIONS MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, FRANCE.  
DATES BEGAN 1962. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IS BEING MADE OF ANTHROPOMETRIC  
MEASUREMENTS OF A SAMPLE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND NON-  
DELINQUENTS. THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS BY USING THE  
APPLICATION OF THE STATISTICAL METHOD CALLED LATENT  
STRUCTURE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED  
TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. IT  
APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES AS PROJECT  
=138.)

0100042683999

THE PRACTICE OF PERSONALITY STUDIES BY THE FRENCH COURTS.  
CORRESPONDENT Mlle. BOURHIS, INSTITUT DE SCIENCES  
PENALES ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, UNIVERSITE D'AIX-MARSEILLE,  
30, COURS MIRABEAU, AIX-EN-PROVENCE, (BOUCHES-DU-RHONE),  
FRANCE. INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF AIX-MARSEILLE,  
INSTITUTE OF PENAL SCIENCE AND CRIMINOLOGY, FRANCE.  
DATES BEGAN DECEMBER, 1967. CONTINUING.

USING QUESTIONNAIRES ADDRESSED TO VARIOUS COURTS, AN  
ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DETERMINE HOW OFTEN PRE-SENTENCE  
INVESTIGATIONS WERE ORDERED BY THE COURTS FOR DIFFERENT  
TYPES OF OFFENSES. A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY LIMITED TO THE  
COURT OF APPEALS IS IN PROGRESS. (THIS PROJECT WAS

COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER ON  
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE. IT APPEARS IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S FILES  
AS PROJECT =140.)

## LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are selected for inclusion in the Abstracts section of this Volume.

Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis  
Japonica  
(Tokyo, Japan)

Albany Law Review  
(Albany, New York)

American Bar Association Journal  
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Criminal Law Quarterly  
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Journal of Correction  
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American University Law Review  
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales Internationale de Criminologie  
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law  
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette  
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie  
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia, Neuropsiquiatria  
y Disciplinas Conexas  
(Quito, Ecuador)

Baylor Law Review  
(Waco, Texas)

Bewahrungshilfe  
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boston University Law Review  
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology  
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review  
(Brooklyn, New York)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire  
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de  
Defense Sociale  
(Paris, France)

Bulletin Société de Criminology du Québec  
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review  
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly  
(Sacramento, California)

Canadian Bar Journal  
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections  
(Ottawa, Canada)

Challenge  
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review  
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review  
(New York, New York)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences  
de l'Homme  
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly  
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin  
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review  
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of  
Social Therapy  
(New York, New York)

- Crime and Delinquency  
(New York, New York)
- Criminal Law Bulletin  
(New York, New York)
- Criminal Law Quarterly  
(Toronto, Canada)
- Criminal Law Review  
(London, England)
- Criminalia  
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)
- Criminologia  
(Santiago, Chile)
- Defender Newsletter  
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Derecho Penal Contemporaneo  
(Mexico 7, D.F.)
- Die Polizei  
(Cologne, Germany)
- Esperienze di Rieducazione  
(Rome, Italy)
- FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin  
(Washington, D. C.)
- Federal Corrections  
(Ottawa, Canada)
- Federal Probation  
(Washington, D. C.)
- Federal Rules Decisions  
(St. Paul, Minnesota)
- Fordham Law Review  
(New York, New York)
- Georgetown Law Journal  
(Washington, D. C.)
- Goldammer's Archiv für Strafrecht  
(Hamburg, Germany)
- Harvard Law Review  
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)
- Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention  
(London, England)
- Howard Law Journal  
(Washington, D. C.)
- International Annals of Criminology  
(Paris, France)
- International Criminal Police Review  
(Paris, France)
- International Review of Criminal Policy  
(United Nations, New York)
- Issues in Criminology  
(Berkeley, California)
- JAG Journal  
(Washington, D. C.)
- Journal of Correctional Education  
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
- Journal of Correctional Work  
(Lucknow, India)
- Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science  
(Baltimore, Maryland)
- Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency  
(New York, New York)
- Journal of the American Judicature Society  
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correction Association  
(Van Nuys, California)
- Journal of the Indian Law Institute  
(New Delhi, India)
- Journal of the State Bar of California  
(San Francisco, California)
- Juvenile Court Judges Journal  
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Key Issues  
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Kriminalistik  
(Cologne, Germany)
- Kriminalvården  
(Stockholm, Sweden)
- Law and Order  
(New York, New York)
- Law in Transition Quarterly  
(Los Angeles, California)
- Legal Aid Brief Case  
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Legal Aid Review  
(New York, New York)
- Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen  
(Amsterdam, Holland)
- Marquette Law Review  
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Michigan Law Review  
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Military Law Review  
(Washington, D. C.)

Mississippi Law Journal  
(University, Mississippi)

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht  
(Hamburg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und  
Strafrechtsreform  
(Berlin, Germany)

Municipal Court Review  
(Denver, Colorado)

National Prisoner Statistics  
(Washington, D. C.)

National Sheriff  
(Washington, D. C.)

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Criminologie  
(Amsterdam, Holland)

New York University Law Review  
(New York, New York)

Northwestern University Law Review  
(Chicago, Illinois)

Pennsylvania Association on Probation,  
Parole and Correction  
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly  
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Perspective  
(Olympia, Washington)

Police  
(Springfield, Illinois)

Police Chief  
(Washington, D. C.)

Police Journal  
(Chichester, England)

Police Management Review  
(New York, New York)

Prison Journal  
(Wakefield, England)

Prison Service Journal  
(Wakefield, England)

Probation  
(London, England)

Probation and Child Care  
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica  
(Rome, Italy)

Recueil de Droit Pénal  
(Paris, France)

Research Review - Department of  
Institutions State of Washington  
(Olympia, Washington)

Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari  
(Rome, Italy)

Review of the Youth Protective Services  
(Montreal, Canada)

Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e  
Direito Penal  
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Revista De Estudios Penitenciarios  
(Madrid, Spain)

Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie  
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de  
Droit de la Guerre  
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit  
Pénal Comparé  
(Paris, France)

Revue Internationale de Criminologie  
et de Police Technique  
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal  
(Paris, France)

Rutgers Law Review  
(Newark, New Jersey)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht  
(Berne, Switzerland)

Scuola Positiva  
(Milan, Italy)

Social Defence  
(New Delhi, India)

Southern California Law Review  
(Los Angeles, California)

Sovietskaya Yustitsiya  
(Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Staat und Recht  
(Berlin, Germany)



Syracuse Law Review  
(Syracuse, New York)

Tennessee Law Review  
(Knoxville, Tennessee)

Texas Law Review  
(Austin, Texas)

Tijdschrift voor Strafrecht  
(Amsterdam, Holland)

University of California Los Angeles  
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Washburn Law Journal  
(Topeka, Kansas)

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(Lexington, Virginia)

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(New Haven, Connecticut)

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(Albany, New York)

Zeitschrift für die gesamte  
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(Berlin, Germany)

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(Düsseldorf, Germany)

# KEY TO USE OF INDEX IN THIS ISSUE

Numbers for the abstracts and current projects in this issue do not follow in numerical sequence. The block of numbers from 47343 to 47702 does not represent an omission of abstracts. Numbers used with abstracts and current projects in this issue, with the corresponding pages on which those numbers may be found, are as follows:

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